KSA LIBRARY, Bilore
B001549
352 095 487 RP 1918
GG 57

REPORT
on
The Administration of Mysore
year

1917-1918

Karnataka State Archives,
1549(B)
Date.....

V-,8 66 Y
N18
(B)1549

V-,8"ɣ
N18
(B) 1549

REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1917-18

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
Accession No. 1549

(Ending 30th June 1918)

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1918

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

———:o:———

SECTION.		PAGE.
	CHAPTER I.—*General and Political.*	
1	Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and the Members of Government ...	1
2	Political	1
3	The Mysore Representative Assembly	2
4	The Mysore Economic Conference	2
5	Important administrative measures of a general nature	4
6	Miscellaneous	4
	CHAPTER II.—*Administration of Land.*	
1	Occupied Area and Tenure	5
2	Land Survey and Settlement	5
3	Land Revenue	6
4	Inam Settlement	6
	CHAPTER III.—*Protection.*	
1	Legislation	8
2	Military	12
3	Police	15
4	Extradition	17
5	Criminal Justice	18
6	Civil Justice	19
7	Prisons	21
8	Registration of Assurances	23
9	Municipal Administration	24
10	Administration of District Funds	26
	CHAPTER IV.—*Production and Distribution.*	
1	Season and Rainfall	28
2	Agriculture	29
3	Labour and Wages	33
4	Manufactures, Arts and Industries	33
5	Trade and Commerce	36
6	Associations for Banking, Trading, etc.	37
7	Transfers of Land	38
8	Condition of the People	38
9	Forest	39
10	Mining and Geology	43
11	Public Works	46
12	Electric Department	50
13	Railways	51
14	Post and Telegraph Offices	53
	CHAPTER V.—*Revenue and Finance.*	
1	Revenue and Finance	54
2	Excise	57
3	Stamps	59
4	State Life Insurance	60
5	Government Savings Banks	61

SECTION.		PAGE.
	CHAPTER VI.—*Vital Statistics and Medical Services.*	
1	Births and deaths	62
2	Progress of Sanitation	62
3	Vaccination	63
4	The Government Vaccine Institute	64
5	Hospitals and Dispensaries	64
6	Special Hospitals—	
	The Lunatic Asylum, Bangalore	65
	The Leper Asylum, Bangalore	66
	The Maternity and Hospital for Women and Children, Bangalore	66
	Maternity and Hospital at Robertsonpet	67
	The Vanivilas Hospital, Mysore	67
	The Isolation Hospital, Bangalore	68
	The Minto Ophthalmic Hospital, Bangalore	68
7	Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory, Bangalore	68
8	Plague Administration	69
	CHAPTER VII.—*Public Instruction.*	
1	Mysore University	71
2	Education	72
3	Encouragement to Authors	80
4	Literature	80
	CHAPTER VIII.—*Miscellaneous.*	
1	Muzrai	81
2	Amrut Mahal	82
3	Archæology	83
4	Ethnography	84
5	Government Press	84
6	Stationery	84
7	Meteorology	85
8	Horticulture and Public Gardens	85
9	The Government Museum	86
10	Printing Presses and Periodicals	87
11	Libraries	87
	STATISTICAL RETURNS.	
	Appendices I to XXV	Pages i—xxxiii

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1917-18.

(i.e., year ending 30th June 1918.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning -

Situation and area,
Boundaries,
Physical features, and
Population,

reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

Particulars concerning

Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration, and
Administrative Divisions,

will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

I. Movements of His Highness the Maharaja and the Members of Government.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. During the year, His Highness the Maharaja paid several visits to Ootacamund and Bangalore; left Mysore for Poona on 23rd September and returned to Mysore on the 5th October after visiting Marmagoa. His Highness was present at the Khedda operations in Chamarajnagar Taluk from the 30th November till 6th December 1917. His Highness stayed at Madras from 16th to 18th March and on the 12th May proceeded from Ootacamund to Kodaikanal and returned to Mysore on the 30th May 1918.

His Highness the Yuvaraja's movements.

2. His Highness the Yuvaraja visited Kunigal on the 23rd July and inspected the Stud Farm. On the 1st August, he left Bangalore on a tour to Northern India and returned on the 4th October. In November he attended the Princes' Conference at Delhi. In December he accompanied His Highness the Gaekwar to the Khedda operations in the Chamrajnagar Taluk, Mysore District, and to the Gersoppa Falls, Shimoga District. Between the 25th February and the 5th March, he paid a short visit to Madras. He stayed in Ooty from the 5th May to the end of the month.

The Dewan and the Members of Council.

3. The Dewan visited Pavagada and Tumkur in August 1917 and inspected the Pavagada Taluk. From the 30th November to 10th December 1917, he paid a visit to Bikaner and attended a Conference of Indian Princes and Ministers of Indian States, held in connection with the constitutional reforms pertaining to Indian States; stopped at Delhi from the 12th to the 14th of December to discuss State questions with the Officers of the Government of India, and after visiting Bombay returned to Bangalore *via* Madras on the 22nd December 1917. The Dewan visited Patiala in January 1918 and attended the Conference of Indian Princes and Ministers of Indian States held in connection with the constitutional reforms pertaining to Indian States. On the 18th February, he inspected the Bangalore-Kolar Light Railway and between the 25th February and 10th March 1918, inspected all the taluks in the Tumkur District except Pavagada. He stayed during May for about a fortnight at Ootacamund.

4. The Second Member of Council, Mr. A. R. Banerji, inspected Hoskote, Bowringpet and Ooregum in March 1918.

II. Political.

The British Resident.

5. During the year, the Hon'ble Mr. H. V. Cobb, M.A., LL.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., continued as the British Resident in Mysore.

Relations with the British Government.

6. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable to the British Government was paid on the appointed dates.

Mysore and the War.

7. In the European War, Mysore played its humble but willing part. The total subscription of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, towards the First Indian War Loan amounted to about 75 lakhs of rupees.

The total subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan by the Mysore State including the Civil and Military Station, up to 25th September 1918, amounted to Rs. 66,07,900.

Recruits.

8. In regard to the supply of man-power, Committees were organised, lectures delivered and bulletins issued with a view to make recruitment popular. Rewards in cash or kind were paid to persons bringing recruits and the recruits themselves were awarded a bonus. Further concessions to recruits, such as free gifts of land, free education to their children and the right to the benefits of the Military Settlement Scheme were offered.

Field Service.

9. Two hundred and eight military officers, 1,067 rank and file, 279 followers, 577 horses and ponies, 68 mules, 575 bullocks, 6 ambulance carts and 215 iron carts were on field service at the end of July 1918.

Free contribution for War expenses.

10. Soon after the War was declared, the State made a free contribution of 50 lakhs — since increased to 72 lakhs—towards War expenses.

III. The Mysore Representative Assembly.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

11. As in the previous year there were two sessions of the Mysore Representative Assembly. At the Dasara Session held on the 26th October 1917, and the six consecutive days commencing from the 29th October 1917, 179 subjects of general and local importance were discussed, the daily average attendance of members at the meeting being 172, and 273 members having been returned out of 291 members due. The question of the levy of income tax was considered in the Assembly on the 2nd November 1917 and votes were taken with the result that the majority were in favour of the levy of the tax. At the supplementary Session held on the 22nd April 1918 and the three subsequent days, 171 members were present and 97 subjects of general importance were discussed. The Budget was discussed by the members of the Assembly on the 24th and 25th idem. The reports of special committees of the Assembly on a few selected subjects of importance were also discussed at each session of the Assembly. In his address at the second session, the Dewan made important announcements in regard to the separation of judicial from executive functions, judicial enquiries under the Press law, the reform of the constitution of the Assembly and the grant of the privilege of interpellation to the Assembly.

IV. The Mysore Economic Conference.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

12. This institution entered upon and completed the seventh year of its existence. A scheme was sanctioned for associating as large a body of honorary workers as possible, with the work of the Conference and up to the 17th June, the co-operation of 8,000 workers had been enlisted.

13. The Standing Committee met nine times during the year and reviewed the work of the Central, District and Taluk Progress Committees from time to time. A few of the important schemes relating to the formation of model taluks, improvement of the Economic Journal, scholarships for backward classes, industrial suburbs, etc., were also considered by the Committee.

14. District and Taluk Conferences in all the Districts, and Hobli Conferences at certain places were held during the year. The Mysore District Committee set a good example in raising funds and appointing on its own initiative a continuation committee for securing uninterrupted attention to local wants.

15. The schemes undertaken by the Agricultural Committee related to horticulture, live-stock and dairying, agricultural organisation, sericulture and subsidiary industries, agricultural finance, statistics and bulletins, special crops, extension of agriculture and agricultural education, each being entrusted to a Sub-committee specially constituted for developing it. The Agricultural Committee.

16. The horticultural part of the work may be briefly described as consolidation of the progress made last year and the further development of planting activities. Its rapid growth necessitated the appointment of Sub-Inspectors working under the direct control of the District Committees. The Horticultural School in the Lal-Bagh was revived. A beginning was made in Hassan to test the suitability of the malnad for growing fruit. 13,498 fruit plants of various kinds were supplied to the several districts. The Sheep Breeding Farm at Kolar having proved a success, it was decided by Government that the experiment should be tried on a larger scale near Bangalore. Two silk re-reeling and twisting schools, one for men and the other for women, were started at Channapatna. The results of the economic enquiry conducted in typical villages throughout the State have been published by the Committee in the form of an abstract. Selections from leading agricultural journals were published in the form of bulletins and translated into Kannada. The Committee did much work in connection with the development of the cultivation of sugarcane and cotton. Steps were taken to standardise the method of calculating the out-turn of agricultural crops, to give training in agriculture to Shekdars and other officials of the Revenue Department and to induce the agriculturists to adopt co-operative principles in their several undertakings and concerns.

17. The Education Committee dealt with 62 schemes during the year, the most important of them being— Education Committee.

(1) Remodelling and extending female education,
(2) Training students in the first principles of loyalty and patriotism and creating an *Esprit de corps*,
(3) Physical education,
(4) Opening Public Libraries and Reading Rooms in rural areas.
(5) Visual Instruction,
(6) Popular Science Lectures,
(7) Educational Survey, and
(8) Vocational Guidance.

A Home Industries Institute was organised at Mysore in addition to the Institute already working at Bangalore and there were 92 Home Industries Classes at work distributed among the several districts teaching 26 industries. The question of making industrial instruction compulsory in Lower Secondary Schools was also considered by the Committee.

18. A manual of courses and careers for Mysoreans was issued by the committee in addition to 16 bulletins on different subjects and the total amount spent on experimental work during the year was Rs. 1,13,220 as against Rs. 52,900 in the previous year.

19. The Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held at Mysore in October 1917 was confined to the State, its special feature being District Stalls. 10 loans amounting to Rs. 1,77,100 and 11 loans amounting to Rs. 46,303 were sanctioned during the year by the Government and the Committee respectively for the development of certain industries in the State. The Committee considered the question of purchasing graphite urgently required for the State, the starting of a furniture factory, the establishment of large and up-to-date oil mills and the question of opening District and Taluk Museums. Owing to the war conditions, all activities for the development of large industries such as fruit canning and manufacture of paper pulp were paralysed. Two more modern Hindu hotels were started, one at Chikmagalur and the other at Kadur. The Committee have resolved to have a commercial survey of the State and have also been taking steps for the formation of a Bureau of Research. Industries and Commerce Committee

20. At the ninth session of the Conference held at Mysore on the 17th June and three subsequent days in connection with His Highness' Birthday festivities, 173 subjects were brought forward for discussion, out of which 81 were discussed in detail. The programmes of the Central and the District Committees Conference work.

and the Budget estimates of the Conference for the year 1918-19 were discussed and approved. Among the important questions discussed were the remodelling of women's education, consolidation of scattered agricultural holdings, formation of model taluks, the establishment of a Land Bank and the making of the Conference permanent. In the course of his concluding remarks, the President communicated to the Members of the Conference, the gracious message of His Highness the Maharaja, assuring that the Economic Conference would be made permanent in some form or other.

V. Important Administrative Measures of a General Nature.

Efficiency Audit Branch.

21. The compilation of Manuals was proceeded with during the year. Some of the Manuals are being prepared in the Efficiency Audit Branch and some in the departments concerned. Of the former, more than half a dozen were completed during the year, including the Manual of General Circulars and Standing Orders and the Police Manual (2 volumes) which had to be completely re-written. The Manual of General Circulars is an attempt to condense and collect together, for the first time, the extant orders bearing on various subjects of interest to Government Officers as well as to the non-official public. Of the Manuals undertaken by the various departments, three were issued after scrutiny and necessary revision.

22. The quarterly publication of official papers, known as the Mysore Blue-book Journal, was continued.

23. A system of regular office inspections by the Efficiency Audit staff has been introduced with a view to ensure stricter observance of rules of public business.

24. In connection with the Secretariat reorganisation, various small improvements have been introduced in the methods of work and a number of periodical returns has been abolished.

25. Proposals have been sanctioned for expediting and reducing the printing work of the Secretariats.

Local Self-Government in Mysore.

26. The amendments necessitated by the Government order of the 16th November 1916, regarding the Local Self-Government Scheme, to the Municipal and Local Boards Regulations were effected by (1) A bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation VII of 1906 and (2) A Local Boards and Village Panchayets Bill repealing the Local Boards Regulation II of 1902 and the Regulations amending it. These bills which were finally passed by the Legislative Council on the 21st February 1918 received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 25th June 1918 and became law from the 1st July 1918. The number of elected seats on the Town Municipal Councils was increased from one-third to one-half of the total strength of the councils from the 1st April 1918 and those on the Mysore City Municipal Council to two-thirds from the 1st July 1917. The Vice-Presidents of the Bangalore and Mysore City Municipal Councils were permitted to be elected from among the councillors. The number of *ex-officio* councillors on the Town Municipal Councils was reduced.

VI. Miscellaneous.

Control of civil supplies.

27. To control the supply of certain commodities which had risen considerably in price, an officer was appointed at the end of May 1918, under the designation of the Director of Civil Supplies and Controller of Prices in Mysore. His chief functions are to watch the prices of food-grains and other necessaries of life and suggest action to be taken by Government to secure the objects in view, as may be necessary from time to time under the Defence of India Regulation.

28. Necessary rules were issued under the Defence of India Regulation I of 1918 on the lines of those framed in British India.

29. The following articles were accordingly brought under control and necessary action was taken to maintain a sufficient supply thereof:—

Kerosene oil.	Paddy.
Rice.	Cholum and
Ragi.	Fuel in the Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Districts.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1917-18).

Extent of arable lands.

30. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey was 18,867,443 acres as against 18,868,086 during 1916-17. Of this, 1,379,564 acres were alienated lands held wholly or partly rent-free. The area of unalienated lands, inclusive of minor inams was 17,487,879 acres of which 8,917,471 acres consisted of forest and other unculturable waste and the area of land available for cultivation was 8,570,408 acres.

Area under occupation.

31. The total extent of lands under occupation, inclusive of minor inams, was 7,802,121 acres representing 91·03 per cent of the total area available for cultivation. During the year, there was a fall of about 41,480 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

32. Owing to the great demand for Amrut Mahal Kaval lands in all the districts for cultivation, Government ordered the throwing open of 125,000 acres of Kaval lands for cultivation.

Tenure.

33. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 1,012,183 with an area of 7,399,488 acres giving an average of 7·3 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1917-18).

Original survey and classification.

34. During the year 8 Inam villages comprising 532 fields with an area of 2,061 acres were surveyed in detail and classification was carried out in 2 Inam villages containing 310 fields measuring 1,087 acres.

Revision survey.

35. Resurvey operations were conducted in 680 villages in the Arkalgud, Mudgere, Hole-Narsipur and Heggaddevankote Taluks, the total area resurveyed being 690,817 acres or 1,079·4 square miles. In addition to the above, miscellaneous work such as the formation of new survey numbers consequent on the acquisition of lands for the Mysore-Hassan-Arsikere Railway line and the sub-division of lands in connection with the introduction of the revision settlement into the Tarikere and the late Banavar taluks was also carried out.

Reclassification.

36. Reclassification of water-supply to wet and garden lands during the year was conducted in 44,719 fields measuring 103,957 acres or 162·43 square miles, in 967 villages in the Hassan and Dodballapur Taluks and in portions of the Chikmagalur and the late Kadaba Taluks.

Revision settlement.

37. Revised rates were introduced in the Koppa Taluk of the Kadur District and the late Haranhalli (present Arsikere) Taluk of the Hassan District. The revised rates were well received in both the taluks.

Koppa Taluk.

38. The averages of the revised rates sanctioned by Government for the Koppa Taluk do not differ widely from the old averages.

39. The result of the revision is an enhancement of the average rate of assessment of an acre of culturable land from Rs. 4-3-5 to Rs. 4-5-4 which is expected to yield in the aggregate a small increase of Rs. 2,194 or 2·06 per cent over the present revenue.

Late Haranhalli Taluk.

40. The revision of settlement in this taluk resulted in an increase of Re. 0-2-7 per acre in the average rate of assessment of culturable land and is expected to yield in the aggregate an additional revenue of Rs. 12,274 or 12·64 per cent over the present collection. The differences between the average old and the average new rates are small.

Survey maps.

41. During the year the maps of 1,155 villages were prepared and printed.

Potgi settlement.

42. The remuneration payable to the Patels and Shanbhogs of certain villages in the Tirthahalli, Tumkur and Goribidnur Taluks and in the Koratagere Sub-taluk was revised. The decennial revision of *potgi* was effected in respect of

19 taluks and 44 villages of the Bangalore Taluk and one village of the Closepet Sub-taluk. The final remuneration payable to the village officers of 5 Inam villages, six supplementary *potgi* statements of different *firkhas* in different taluks and the quinquennial *potgi* for 19 villages of the Hiriyur Taluk, were sanctioned by Government.

III. Land Revenue (1917-18).

Alienation.

43. The extent of assessed land granted and assigned free of assessment for public and other purposes was as shown below :—

	Acres	Guntas
(1) For new village sites and for village extensions	127	1
(2) For other purposes such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	119	5
(3) For the improvement of tanks, construction of *gokattes*, etc.	31	37
(4) For the improvement of roads	4	26
Total ..	282	29

Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

44. An extent of 48,493 acres assessed at Rs. 43,593 was newly taken up for cultivation and an extent of 16,252 acres assessed at Rs. 23,658 was relinquished during the year as against 61,892 and 10,226 acres respectively in the previous year. There was a net increase, in the cultivated area, of 32,241 acres assessed at Rs. 19,935.

Area under cultivation.

45. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation or the net area cropped was 6,436,789 acres as against 6,525,850 acres in 1916-17. Of this 861,448 acres were devoted to the cultivation of paddy and sugarcane, as against 854,892 acres in the previous year.

Land Revenue demand.

46. The actual demand of the State under Land Revenue for the year was Rs. 1,09,27,385 as against Rs. 1,08,34,436 in 1916-17. Inclusive of the arrears of the previous years, the total demand of land revenue for the year was Rs. 1,24,61,879 as against Rs. 1,25,92,501 in 1916-17. Out of this demand a sum of Rs. 74,016 was partly remitted and partly written off the accounts as irrecoverable leaving Rs. 1,23,87,863 as the net demand.

Collections.

47. The collection during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,08,86,769 leaving a balance of Rs. 15,01,094 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to net demand during the year was 87·8 as against 88·2 in the previous year, the collection under the previous year's arrears being very much less than in 1916-17.

Coercive processes.

48. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 90,297 as against 103,523 in the previous year. The majority of them were as usual merely demand notices. The amount collected by the issue of mere notices was Rs. 8,28,534 as against Rs. 9,13,577 in 1916-17 or 93·9 per cent of the total amount of Rs. 8,82,207 realised through coercive processes.

Revenue Money Order system.

49. The number of cases in which kandayam was remitted by means of Revenue Money Orders during the year under report, was 1,760, (excluding Srinivaspur Taluk) the amount involved being Rs. 23,602 (excluding certain taluks) as against 1,948 involving Rs. 26,886 in the previous year. The largest use of the system was made in the Mysore District.

IV. Inam Settlement (1917-18).

Original work.

50. During the year, 5 land inams comprising 23 acres and 15 guntas and garden lands assessed at Rs. 71-14-0 were newly confirmed with a combined quit-rent of Rs. 15. 26 land inams were resumed and struck off the inam registers.

Revision of quit-rent, etc.

51. Three whole inam villages and 20 minor land inams were revised during the year resulting in a net reduction of combined quit-rent by Rs. 47-15-0. Two ready money inams were, under the orders of Government, increased by Rs. 15 each, per annum.

52. The number of quit-rent registers prepared during the year was 23 for confirmed cases and 130 for resumed and struck off cases. Besides these, 750 supplemental quit-rent registers and correction statements were prepared and issued on the basis of *Purvani Tarav Patriks*, Government orders, etc. 28 final title deeds for minor inams in Government villages were issued during the year. Out of the 22 taluks into which the revision survey settlement had been introduced up to the end of the year 1914-15, the revised final quit-rent registers of seven taluks were compared with the *Jodidar Patriks*, differences were investigated and necessary alterations effected in the quit-rent registers. The final quit-rent registers of Koppa and late Haranhalli and Banavar taluks were overhauled and brought up-to-date when the revision survey settlements were conducted in those taluks in the course of the year. Registers, title deeds, etc.

53. The cost of the department for the year was Rs. 3,487 against Rs. 3,533 in the preceding year. The total cost of the department from 1868 up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 12,04,002 and the total annual recurring revenue, Rs. 2,69,232. Cost of the department.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1917-18.)

A. The Legislative Council.

General.

54. During the year there were 21 additional members on the Mysore Legislative Council except for short intervals in the middle when there were only 20, 19 and 20.

55. During the year orders were passed for the formation of a Financial Committee to go through the Draft Budget Estimates before they are taken up for discussion in the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The non-official additional members of the Legislative Council were granted the power to elect one of themselves to the Committee.

56. There were 11 Bills pending consideration at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, (1) the Transfer of Property Bill, (2) the Mysore Companies Bill, (3) A Bill to prevent the spreading of plant disease, (4) A Bill further to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911, (5) the Negotiable Instruments Bill, (6) the Bill further to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, (7) the Mysore Co-operative Societies Bill, (8) the Mysore Registration of Births and Deaths Bill, (9) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, (10) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, and (11) the Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Bill. Eight more were taken up for consideration during the year *viz.*,

(1) The Mysore Easements Bill.

(2) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Excise Regulation, 1901.

(3) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code.

(4) A Bill to amend the Mysore Village Offices Regulation, 1906.

(5) The Defence of India Bill.

(6) The Bill to amend the Commercial Intercourse with enemies (Emergency) Regulation, 1914.

(7) The Mysore Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Bill.

(8) The Bill further to amend the Village Courts Regulation, 1913.

57. A list of the laws passed during the year is given in Appendix II.

58. The Mysore State Life Insurance Bill which was pending the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja at the close of the previous year received sanction during the year.

59. The Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation was passed as an emergency measure under Section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.

B. Legislative Enactments.

Laws Passed.

Regulation IV of 1917.

60. *The Mysore State Life Insurance Regulation.*—This Regulation is intended to avoid the delay, trouble and expense involved in obtaining a certificate of succession in cases where the insured dies without nominating any person and the amount involved does not exceed one thousand rupees. In such cases provision is made for payment to the person found entitled to the amount after enquiry.

The Regulation also absolves the State Life Insurance Committee from liability if any error is committed and payment made to a wrong party.

61. *The Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation and the Defence of India Regulation.*—In order to provide for special measures to secure the public safety and the defence of British India and for the speedy trial of certain offences, the Government of India passed the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, IV of 1918. The provisions of this Act have been applied *mutatis mutandis* to Mysore, firstly by the Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation, No. V of 1917 passed as an emergency measure under Section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907, and then in the usual course by the Defence of India Regulation, No. I of 1918. Regulation V of 1917 and Regulation I of 1918.

62. *The Destructive Insects and Pests Regulation.*—This Regulation is the outcome of a representation made by the Director of Agriculture in Mysore. It gives power to Government to take steps to eradicate or prevent the spread of plant disease. Action under the Regulation will be taken in respect of certain crops only or in certain cases only as may be found necessary from time to time. Provision is also made to compensate the owners of crops ordered to be destroyed under this Regulation for the purpose of preventing the spread of any disease of a virulent character where the crops so destroyed are not themselves infected. Regulation VI of 1917.

63. Further as the people are not familiar with the remedial measures that have to be adopted in the prevention of the spread of plant disease, power is given to the magistrates to deal with first offences leniently.

64. *The Negotiable Instruments Regulation.*—This Regulation drawn up on the lines of the Negotiable Instruments Act No. XXVI of 1881 of British India, was passed so as to facilitate the commercial intercourse between Mysore and cities outside the State, which has been increasing year by year. Regulation VII of 1917.

65. *The Mysore Companies Regulation.*—This Regulation was passed so as to bring the law in Mysore into conformity with that in British India where, by Act VII of 1913 and Act XI of 1914, new and important changes based upon the Companies (consolidation) Act of 1908 of England, were introduced into the Company Law in force there. Regulation VIII of 1917.

66. *The Regulation further to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.*—This Regulation was passed in order to raise the term of office of the additional members of the Legislative Council from two to three years as in British India. It also extended the term of the office of the additional members who were in the Council at the time the Regulation came into force, up to the 1st November 1918 in order that it might synchronise with the term of the members of the Representative Assembly. Power is also given to Government to frame rules so as to limit the term of the member appointed to a vacancy caused otherwise than by efflux of time, only to the period of membership of the person in whose vacancy the appointment was made. Regulation IX of 1917.

67. *A Regulation to amend the Commercial Intercourse with enemies (Emergency) Regulation, 1914.*—Under Section 3 of the British Indian Ordinance No. VI of 1914 which is in force in Mysore by the operation of Regulation XII of 1914 and II of 1915, trade relations with enemy subjects in contravention of the provisions of any Royal Proclamation or order in Council are indictable. The Royal Proclamation of the 5th August 1914 prohibits persons from entering into any commercial, financial or other contract or obligation with enemy subjects; but doubts having arisen whether attempts or offers to trade with such subjects were also indictable, a section was added to the British India Act XIV of 1915 (The Enemy Trading Act) to the effect that they are also punishable. This Regulation introduces that provision into Mysore. The Regulation is made to have retrospective effect from the date of the passing of the Commercial Intercourse with enemies (Emergency) Regulation, 1914. Regulation II of 1918.

68. *The Mysore Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation.*—This Regulation was passed in order to improve the system of collection, compilation and publication of vital statistics in the State since, prior to the passing of this Regulation, it had been found, for want of statutory power to compel registration of births and deaths in rural areas, that correct statistics could not be collected. This Regulation is based on the Madras Act III of 1899. As Section 48 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906, provides for framing bye-laws to compel registration Regulation III of 1918.

of births and deaths in Municipal areas, Municipalities constituted under the Mysore Municipal Regulation are excluded from the operation of this measure. Power is reserved in the Regulation to Government to extend the provisions thereof to specified villages or local areas from time to time.

Regulation IV of 1918.

69. *The Transfer of Property Regulation.*—This Regulation was passed in order to supply the long felt want of a legislative enactment on the subject of transfers of property by act of parties. The principles of this Act have already been recognised to a very large extent by the Mysore Courts. The Regulation is based mainly on the Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882) of British India, as amended by Act XV of 1916.

Regulation V of 1918.

70. *The Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906.*—This Regulation was passed in order to give effect to the principles enunciated by Government in regard to Municipal administration in their order dated 16th November 1916, on the scheme for the development of Local Self-Government in Mysore. The chief features of this Regulation are the classification of municipal councils into 3 classes, Minor, Town and City Municipal Councils, the increase of elected councillors, greater control over the funds and power to Municipal Councils to levy higher rates of taxes on houses and sites so as to increase the financial resources of the Municipal Councils.

Regulation VI of 1918.

71. *The Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation.*—This Regulation was also passed in order to give effect to the Government order of November 1916 on the scheme of Local Self-Government as regards Local Boards and to consolidate the existing law thereon. The important changes effected by this Regulation are:—

(1) Providing for an elected majority in all District and Taluk Boards, (2) giving independent powers to Taluk Boards subject only to a general control by the District Board and allotting separate funds to Taluk Boards, (3) providing for appointment of Village Panchayets and authorising them to undertake (*a*) the ordinary maintenance of roads, sanitation, water supply, drainage, (*b*) improvement works as specified in the Village Improvement Scheme and (*c*) all other communal work connected with education, irrigation, pasture lands, village forest, etc.

Power is also given to the Village Panchayet to levy a cess for any of the above purposes and to commute with the consent of the person concerned, the payment of such cess into a contribution of labour not exceeding eighteen days' labour in a year.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

Rules under Acts and Regulations.

(1) The Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1871.

72. Directs under Section 26 that in the Kolar Gold Fields mining area and Robertsonpet Town, the fine that may be inflicted upon an owner or keeper of cattle for causing damage to land or crop by allowing cattle to trespass shall be up to rupees fifty.

(2) The Government Savings Banks Act, V of 1873.

73. Issues new rules for the Mysore Savings Banks in supersession of the old rules.

(3) The Mysore Explosives Regulation, II of 1888.

74. Amends Rules 18 (2) (E), 18 (4) and 43 under the Mysore Explosives Regulation substituting "Inspector of Explosives" for "Chief Inspector of Explosives."

(4) The Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

75. (*a*) Fixes under Section 112 for a period of thirty years the assessment imposed under the resettlement in the 284 villages originally constituting the old Tarikere Taluk (now parts of the Tarikere, Kadur and Channagiri Taluks) and in 381 villages originally constituting the old Banavar Taluk (now forming parts of the Kadur, Hosdurg and Arsikere Taluks.)

(*b*) Frames certain rules under Section 233, clauses C and H for the grant of land free of upset prices to such of the members of the Mysore Army as have rendered approved military service and the families of those killed in action.

(*c*) Extends the provisions of Chapters VIII to X of the Code to the Kayamgutta villages of Vadrahosahalli, Ailapure and Ittogalli in the Hunsur Taluk, to the Inam villages of Taragulale, Shanabhoganahalli, Mallappanahalli, Hennur and

Sulagodu in the Arkalgud Taluk, and to the Jodi village of Gavibid Agrahar in the Mudgere Taluk.

76. Amends the rules for the grant of loans in connection with the cocoanut seedlings and cultivation. (5) The Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890.

77. (*a*) Issues revised rules under the Regulation. (6) The Mysore Arms Regulation, VI of 1890.

(*b*) Exempts the Revensiddaswami of the Hire Matt, Kalodi Sumstana in the Sagar Taluk and the Farm Assistants of the Hessarghatta Grass Farm from the operation of the prohibition contained in Sections 8 and 9 in respect of certain arms specified.

78. (*a*) Sanctions the adoption on the Mysore-Arsikere Railway, of the General Rules of 1906 as amended from time to time. (7) The Mysore Railways Regulation, IV of 1894.

(*b*) Modifies Rule 5 of the rules for working the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway.

(*c*) Sanctions the adoption on the Mysore State Railways, worked by the State Railway Department, of the amendments to the General Rules for working open lines of Railway promulgated with the Railway Board's Resolution No. 793 T—16, dated 6th August 1917.

79. Remits the fees chargeable on applications for refund of the value of spoiled stamp papers. (8) The Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900.

80. (*a*) Thirty-six blocks were constituted State forests in all the districts except Hassan. (9) The Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1900.

(*b*) Fifty-four blocks were constituted into village forests.

(*c*) Shooting, netting, beating, etc., of game in the Chamrajnagar State Forest and the adjoining district jungles of Haradanahalli and Handrabal were prohibited from 15th September 1917.

(*d*) The block between Hiriyur-Huliyar high roads in the Hiriyur Taluk was declared a Reserve Land for the purposes of the General Rules for the management of District Forests.

81. The shooting of tigers in the Baranchi Block in Hunsur Taluk was absolutely prohibited. (10) The Mysore Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, II of 1901.

82. The rules regulating the sale of foreign liquors were amended. (11) The Mysore Excise Regulation, V of 1901.

83. Clause 3 of Rule 8 of the rules for the election of a Vice-President for a Taluk Board was amended. (12) The Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902.

84. Certain Rules *re* the manufacture and supply of weights and measures and their inspection were amended. (13) The Mysore Weights and Measures Regulation, III of 1902.

85. (*a*) Sub-clause (*g*) was inserted under clause (1) of Rule 6 of the Registration Rules so as to provide for sealing affidavits attested by Sub-Registrars. (14) The Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.

(*b*) Rule 46 of the Registration Rules *re* fire-proof box was amended.

(*c*) Paragraph (1) of Sub-Rule 65 *re* procedure to be followed in allowing inspection and searches in the books and Index of a Registration office was modified.

86. The term of the Honorary Magistrates appointed for the towns of Tumkur, Shimoga, Chikmagalur and Hassan was fixed at three years. (15) Code of Criminal Procedure Regulation, No. II of 1904.

87. (*a*) Vaccination was declared compulsory for various periods in 23 Municipalities, 2 Unions and also in all the rural areas in the Shimoga District brought under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. (16) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906.

(17) The Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906.

88. The provisions of Section 17 were extended to (1) Gollahalli, (2) Gonamekahalli, (3) Gurahalli, (4) Marikoppa, (5) Balaganahalli and (6) Appaianahalli in the Kolar Gold Fields.

(18) The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.

89. (*a*) Eleven towns were constituted Municipalities under Section 4 (1) of the Regulation.

(*b*) The number of Councillors was increased in 25 Municipalities.

(19) The Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, I of 1907.

90. (*a*) Revised rules for the discussion of the State Budget and for the asking of questions in the Legislative Council were issued.

(*b*) Rules governing the term of office of the additional members of the Council were issued.

(20) The Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908.

91. Rules to regulate the grant of rewards to, and acceptance of the same by the Police Officers were issued.

(21) The Tank Panchayet Regulation, I of 1911.

92. Tank Panchayets were constituted in respect of 26 tanks.

(22) The Elementary Education Regulation, V of 1913.

93. Hardanahalli and Chandakawadi in the Chamarajnagar Taluk were brought under the operation of the Regulation.

(23) The Mysore Village Courts Regulation, VII of 1913.

94. Village Courts were established in ten villages and four villages were grouped under one village court.

(24) The Criminal Tribes Regulation, VII of 1916.

95. (*a*) Rules were prescribed under the Regulation.

(*b*) The provisions of Section 20 were applied to certain tribes and gangs declared criminal in the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.

(25) The Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation, V of 1917 as replaced by Regulation, I of 1918.

96. The Defence of India Rules were issued.

(26) The Negotiable Instruments Regulation, VII of 1917.

97. The holidays for 1918 were declared under the Regulation.

(27) The Transfer of Property Regulation, IV of 1918.

98. The provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 59 were extended to the whole of the areas comprised in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

II. Military (1917-18).

The Force.

99. The military force of the State consisted of (*a*) 2 regiments of cavalry, *viz.*, the Imperial Service Regiment at Bangalore and the Mysore Horse stationed at Mysore, (*b*) 3 regiments of Infantry with headquarters at Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga and detachments in the other districts and (*c*) one bullock train of Transport Corps stationed at Bangalore.

Sanctioned strength. (Appendix III).

100. To meet the demands from the field for reinforcements, the combatant strength of the Mysore Imperial Service Transport Corps was increased to 748, the non-effectives returning from the field being treated as supernumeraries. The sanctioned combatant strength of the officers and men of all branches of the force including medical and veterinary officers, farriers, salustries and ward orderlies was 3,883 consisting of 925 in the Imperial Service Regiment, 398 in the Mysore Horse, 1,812 in the three regiments of Infantry and 748 in the Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Actual strength. (Appendix III).

101. The actual combatant strength of all the branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,641 including supernumeraries. The Imperial Service Lancers and the Mysore Horse were short of the full strength by 6 commissioned officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and 24 men; the Infantry regiments

by 4 commissioned officers, 14 non-commissioned officers and 243 men and the Imperial Service Transport Corps by 4 commissioned officers and 27 non-commissioned officers. The following table shows the actual number of fighting officers and men including supernumeraries in each branch of the service.

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Men
Cavalry	41	165	1,156
Infantry	56	370	1,125
Transport Corps	15	95	618

Composition of the force.

102. In the Cavalry Regiments, out of a total of 1,630 officers and men including the non-combatants, 593 were Muhammadans and 616 Mahrattas; in the Infantry regiments, 654 were Muhammadans and 127 Mahrattas out of 1,624; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps, 318 were Muhammadans and 79 Mahrattas out of 843. The rest of the force consisted of other Hindus and also Christians.

Duties on which employed.

103. The Imperial Service Regiment and the Imperial Service Transport Corps continued to be on active service in the field throughout the year. Four drafts of reinforcements numbering 184 in the aggregate, from the former unit and 5 drafts consisting of 47 persons in all from the latter unit, were despatched to the field. 50 combatants and 8 followers from the Imperial Service Regiment and 22 combatants and 5 followers from the Imperial Service Transport Corps returned to their respective Depots as invalids during the year. As usual, detachments from the first battalion of the Infantry were sent to Mysore for special duty in connection with the Dasara festivities and His Highness the Maharaja's birthday. The usual reliefs of the Taluk Treasury guards were carried out.

Efficiency.

104. The condition and discipline of all the units were good throughout the year. Reports received from the field show that the Imperial Service Troops are maintaining a high order of efficiency. The Imperial Service Lancers took part in the attack on Gaza in November 1917 and the conduct of the Regiment in the battle and in the subsequent pursuit of the enemy was much appreciated. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops inspected the depot of the Mysore Imperial Service Troops in December 1917. (*a*) His Majesty the King Emperor was pleased to confer the rank of "Lieutenant Colonel" in the Army on Colonel J. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., (*b*) Retired Risaldars, Syed Ahmed and Hanumanta Rao Powar Bahadur, attended the Presentation of Decorations Parade held at Delhi on 31st January 1918 by His Excellency the Viceroy., (*c*) Mr. A. A. Montiero, Assistant Veterinarian was granted the title of "Lieutenant" by His Highness the Maharaja, (*d*) Jamedar Abdul Gaffar was granted "Indian Distinguished Service Medal" and (*e*) Jamedar Krishna Rao Kadam was awarded the "Indian Meritorious Service Medal."

The Lancers Depot.

105. The recruits and reinforcements at the Imperial Service Lancers depot were exercised in drill, gymnastics, musketry, field firing, etc., under the supervision of the Chief Commandant and the Officiating Inspecting Officer. In the Riding School attached to this regiment 644 recruits and 39 remounts were under training during the year. Of these, 334 recruits and 29 remounts were discharged, leaving 310 recruits and 10 remounts under training at the close of the year. The arms at the Depot were inspected by the Chief Civil Master Armourer in August 1917 and their general condition was remarked as good. One armourer attended the Madras Arsenal from 10-11-1917 to 5-4-1918 to qualify himself for a first class certificate. Two sowars also were sent to the Arsenal to receive instructions in machine gun and side arms. One Jamedar, one Duffedar and one Lance Duffedar, as students, and one Duffedar and one Lance Duffedar as instructors attended the Special Musketry class at Gwalior. One Duffedar was sent to the School of Musketry at Satara. One Duffedar and 5 Lance Duffedars attended a course of physical and bayonet training in the Southern Army School, Poona. To the 268 horses which formed the strength of the Depot at the beginning of the year, 23 remounts were added by purchase, 150 by transfer from Mysore Horse and 2 by transfer from the Imperial Service Transport Corps bringing the

total to 443. Deducting 125 casualties, there remained 318 horses at the close of the year. Two farriers were trained in the Station Veterinary Hospital at Secunderabad and two more at a similar hospital at Bangalore.

106. There were 37 mules and 2 camels at the depot on 1st July 1917. One of the camels died during the year and there were at the close of the year 37 mules and 1 camel.

107. The Mysore Horse was, as usual, paraded and exercised in mounted and squadron drill, lance and sword drill, musketry, etc., by the Commandant aided by instructors. In the Riding School attached to this regiment there were 78 recruits and 107 remounts at the beginning of the year and 249 recruits and 189 remounts were taken on during the year, bringing the aggregate to 327 recruits and 296 remounts. Of these, 130 recruits and 123 remounts were discharged, leaving 197 recruits and 173 remounts in the school at the close of the year. To the 226 horses that formed the strength of the regiment at the beginning of the year, 182 were added on during the year, bringing the total to 408. Deducting 115 casualties there remained 293 horses at the close of the year.

The Infantry.

108. The recruits and men stationed at the district headquarters were regularly drilled by the commanding officers with the aid of instructors. Musketry practice for recruits and trained soldiers was carried out both in Bangalore and Mysore.

The Transport Corps.

109. The recruits enlisted in the depot were given preliminary training in drill and other duties before being sent to the field. The strength of the animals on the 1st July 1917 consisted of 50 ponies, 29 mules and 636 bullocks, to which, 15 ponies by transfer from the carriage troop and 5 ponies and 194 bullocks by purchase were added on during the year, bringing the total number of animals to 929. Deducting 39 casualties there remained 890 animals in the Corps at the close of the year. The total number of transport carts at the end of the year was 306. The number of ambulance carts authorised for the Corps was 8 of which 2 were taken to the field with the Corps in 1916 and 4 more were taken in December 1917, leaving 2 ambulance carts at the depot.

Military Stores.

110. Clothing was, as usual, made up and issued from the Military Stores to all the units of the Mysore force and the Palace Troops. The mobilization stores of the Mysore Imperial Service units, kept in the stores were reported to be in good condition.

Expenditure.

111. The expenditure during 1917-18 was Rs. 15,04,081 as against Rs. 13,98,788 in the previous year as noted below :—

	Details	1916-17	1917-18
		Rs.	Rs.
1.	Headquarter establishment ...	44,636	56,451
2.	Imperial Service Lancers... ...	4,15,173	5,30,548
3.	Mysore Horse	1,66,303	1,11,497
4.	Infantry Regiments	2,35,118	2,40,555
5.	Imperial Service Transport Corps ...	3,08,305	2,65,864
6.	Military Stores	6,459	7,163
7.	Superannuation and retired allowances	91,986	96,458
8.	Palace Military	1,14,000	1,14,000
9.	Military works	...	41,736
10.	Miscellaneous	16,808	39,809
	Total	13,98,788	15,04,081

Government Stud Farm at Kunigal.

112. The year opened with 9 stallions, 118 mares, and 89 foals at the farm. The births during the year were 44 foals.

Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals, the additions to the stock were 3 stallions, 22 mares and 44 foals. The casualties including deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments were 14 mares and 30 foals. There thus remained 12 stallions, 126 mares and 103 foals at the end of the year.

Cost.

113. The approximate value of live-stock on the farm at the end of the year was Rs. 76,345 as against Rs. 87,781 in the previous year.

The expenditure incurred on the farm during the year was Rs. 47,816 as against Rs. 55,642 in the previous year.

III. Police (1917-18).

Constitution.

114. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force during the year was 901 officers and 5,286 constables as against 874 officers and 5,232 constables in the previous year. The increase in the number of officers and men was due to the amalgamation and augmentation of the Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway and the Kolar District Board Railway Police, augmentation of the Closepet Sub-Taluk police, sanction of police staff for the newly opened Mysore-Hassan-Arsikere Railway and Tarikere-Narasimharajapur Tramway, providing town police to Tiptur and Yedatore, the addition of a Duffedar to Lakkur in the Malur taluk and to the appointments of six Probationary Inspectors and six Sub-Inspectors. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of the several grades of officers shown in Appendix IV. The strength of the temporary force was 28 officers and 109 men against 29 officers and 117 men in the previous year, the decrease being due to the staffs of Yedatore town, Mysore-Hassan-Arsikere Railway and Bangalore-Chikballapur Railway being made permanent. Fresh temporary staff was entertained for frontier patrol duty in the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts and for the new line of railway under construction between Chitaldrug and Chikjajur.

115. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the regular police:—

Particulars of the force	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1916-17		1917-18	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	22	172	15	120	21	156
Gold Fields Police	42	277	41	287	40	268
Total ...	64	449	56	407	61	424
City Police, Bangalore	58	308	58	265	58	253
City Police, Mysore	47	275	47	223	46	212
Total ...	105	583	105	488	104	465
Special Reserve Police	13	183	12	166	12	146
District Police other than the above—						
Headquarters including the Police Training School.	37	4	20	4	31	4
Bangalore District	89	544	89	519	88	503
Kolar ,, ...	80	434	77	426	79	423
Tumkur ,, ...	87	592	86	572	86	567
Mysore ,, ...	79	436	78	299	78	398
French Rocks Circle	46	278	46	265	45	262
Hassan District	70	390	69	388	69	383
Shimoga ,, ...	86	479	86	470	85	453
Kadur ,, ...	57	380	57	356	56	353
Chitaldrug District	88	534	88	507	86	502
Total ...	719	4,071	696	3,806	703	3,848
Grand Total ..	901	5,286	869	4,867	880	4,883
Temporary Force ...	28	109	..	..	...	...

The Police Training School.

116. Seventy-one constables were trained in the first session and 77 in the second session in the Police Training School at Bangalore. Of these, 138 passed the final examination. The total number of persons admitted into the Inspectors' and Station House Officers' classes was 14 and 32 respectively, of whom 12 and 24 respectively passed the examination. Government sanctioned during the year the appointment of an officer of the status of a Superintendent for charge of the school and also increase of pay and allowance to the staff.

Preservation of order.

117. The Criminal Investigation staff was engaged in collecting information about the movements of criminal gangs. During the year one sergeant and four constables were added to the special war staff. Besides registering five non-Asiatic

foreigners and watching the movements of 811 aliens, including 11 enemy subjects, the staff was useful in apprehending military deserters.

Prevention of crime.

118. The total number of K.Ds borne on the registers of the several districts and cities was 1,856. During the year only two persons were ordered by Magistrates to notify their residences. In 54 cases involving 88 persons for vagrancy and bad character, 50 were convicted, 11 acquitted or discharged and 27 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Investigation of crime.

119. Five hundred and seventy-four heinous cases were reported during the year against 535 in the previous year. Amildars conducted investigations fully in 35 cases and partly in 17 cases.

Cognizable cases. (Appendix V).

120. During the year under report, 7,500 cases were reported and there were 4,265 cases pending at the beginning of the year bringing the total number of cognizable cases to 11,765 against 10,998 in the previous year. Of these, 17 were transferred to the neighbouring British provinces and in 202 cases investigation was refused. One thousand eight hundred and eleven were declared by the magistrates to be false or due to mistake of fact or law or as non-cognizable, 1,089 cases were returned as undetectable, 67 were struck off on A form and 127 were either withdrawn or compounded. Of the remaining 8,452 cases, 2,733 ended in conviction and 940 in acquittal or discharge leaving 4,779 cases pending at the end of the year. Of these, 1,167 cases were pending with the magistracy on A form and 1,601 on B form and only 2,011 cases were actually pending with the police against 1,821 cases pending at the close of the previous year.

Arrests. (Appendix V).

121. The number of persons arrested by the police was 6,928 against 6,089 in the previous year. Including 2,175 persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the year the police had to deal with 9,103 persons. Of these 379 were released by the police and 2 released by magistrates' order before trial. The number of persons actually tried was 5,757 of whom 3,647 were convicted, 2,110 were acquitted or discharged, 35 evading arrest and the remaining 2,672 were in custody or on bail at the close of the year.

Serious offences against the person.

122. The number of serious offences against the person dealt with during the year was 1,119 against 1,056 in the previous year. Further particulars regarding specific offences like murder, etc., are furnished in Appendix VII.

Non-cognizable cases.

123. The number of non-cognizable cases dealt with by magistrates was 12,264 involving 23,996 persons against 13,033 involving 23,043 persons in the previous year. Of these, 2,691 cases involving 3,562 persons ended in conviction.

Village police.

124. During the year the village police arrested 90 persons in 66 cases as against 45 persons in 34 cases in the previous year. Of these, 57 persons were convicted, 16 were acquitted, 14 were released by police and 3 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Previous convictions.

125. Out of the total number of persons convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 247 as against 189 persons in the previous year.

Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases. (Appendix VI)

126. The total value of property lost in cognizable cases was Rs. 2,87,026 as against Rs. 2,40,791 in the previous year, the value of property recovered being Rs. 1,01,091 or 35·2 per cent against Rs. 86, 984 or 36·1 per cent in 1916-17.

Processes.

127. The total number of processes received for service by the police was 152,508 against 133,074 of which 132,072 were executed and served against 117,234 in the previous year.

Inspection.

128. The Inspector-General of Police inspected 3 District Police Offices, 16 Taluk Police Offices, 34 investigating centres and 19 sub-stations. The Deputy Commissioners visited 47 investigation centres, 19 sub-stations and 30 out-posts. The Superintendents of Police inspected 136 investigating centres, 121 sub-stations and 200 out-posts. One investigating centre, 18 sub-stations and 33 out-posts were left uninspected.

Finger print.

129. One thousand nine hundred and forty-eight slips were received for tracing the antecedents of persons against 2,535 in the previous year. Of these 416 slips against 409 were successfully traced. The opinion of the Finger Print Expert was sought for in 31 civil suits and 11 criminal cases as against 21 civil suits and 11 criminal cases during the preceding year. During the year a special class for training police officers in the art of taking finger impressions was held in Bangalore when

20 Inspectors and Jamedars were trained. The total number of finger print slips on record in the central bureau at the end of the year was 31,542 including 1,046 received during the year.

Arms Regulation.

130. The number of licenses issued under the Mysore Arms Regulation during the calendar year 1917 was 18,183 as against 17,734 in the previous year. Fifty-six persons were prosecuted for offences under the Regulation, thirty-six were convicted, twelve were acquitted or discharged and seven persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year and the case against one person was withdrawn. Seven guns were manufactured in each of the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur and Shimoga.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

131. The number of licenses, issued under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation, during the calendar year 1917 was 267. Two cases involving three persons were prosecuted during the year; of these, one case with one person in the Kadur District, ended in conviction, while the other case with 2 persons in the Hassan District was pending trial at the end of the year.

The Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation.

132. Three cases involving ten persons were prosecuted for violation of the provisions of the Mysore Infant Marriage Prevention Regulation of which two cases involving seven persons ended in conviction and the remaining one case with three persons was awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.

133. During the year 48 juveniles against 18 in the previous year and one shop-keeper were prosecuted; of these the shop-keeper alone was convicted and fined and the rest were warned as being first offenders.

Rewards. (Appendix IV).

134. The number of police officers and men rewarded by promotion was 60 against 123 in the previous year and the number given money rewards was 263 against 218. Rewards amounting to Rs. 905 were given by private individuals in token of appreciation of police services.

Punishments. (Appendix IV).

135. Two officers and 194 men were dismissed from service as against three officers and 216 men in 1916-17; 173 officers and 1,519 men were fined, degraded or suspended as against 114 officers and 1,756 men in the previous year. Two officers and 28 constables were punished judicially for various offences during the year as against 41 constables in the previous year, 24 of the cases being under the Police Regulation.

Expenditure. (Appendix IV).

136. The cost of police administration during the year was Rs. 11,11,822 against Rs. 10,99,664 in the previous year.

General.

137. The Special Reserve Police was employed on duty during the Khedda operations at Budipadaga. Detachments were sent to Subramanya Ghati, to Sivaganga during the installation of the new Swami, to Madras in connection with the visit of Her Highness the Maharani, to Mysore in connection with the Dasara and Birthday festivities, to Anekal where a breach of the peace was apprehended and to Jog Falls during the visit of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

138. A conference of all the Police Superintendents in the State was held in Bangalore in April 1918 at which questions relating to the police administration were discussed. The Superintendents of Kolar Gold Fields and French Rocks met the Superintendent of Police, Chittoor District and the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kollegal Division, respectively and exchanged views on police matters.

The Police Department was reorganized during the year.

IV. Extradition (1917-18).

Extradition.

139. During the year 45 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903.

Of these, 38 were British subjects and 7 were subjects of the Mysore State. Including 7 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year, there were in all 52 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 32 were convicted, 6 were acquitted, 9 were discharged, and the charge against one was withdrawn, leaving 4 under trial at the end of the year.

82 persons were surrendered by the officers of the State to the British Courts for trial. Of these, 20 were British, and 62 Mysore subjects. Of the persons surrendered, 47 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code, and 35 in cases falling under special and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore are known only in 9 cases; 8 ended in conviction, and one in discharge.

Section V.—Criminal Justice.

Courts.

140. The number of Criminal Courts in the State excluding the Chief Court, was 138 as against 139 in 1916-17. There were 3 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 28 Magistrates of the first class, 62 Magistrates of the second class and 34 Magistrates of the third class. There were, besides, 3 Justices of the Peace and 7 Benches of Magistrates' Courts.

Offences reported.

141. The number of offences reported to the several Courts rose to 21,551 from 21,113 in 1916-17. Of these, 33·82 per cent were offences affecting the person which mainly consisted of criminal force and assault and hurt; 27·51 per cent were offences against property, consisting chiefly of theft, criminal trespass and mischief; 24·79 per cent were offences against special and local laws and the rest were other offences under the Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 18,671 or 86·63 per cent, as against 17,794 or 84·28 per cent in the previous year. Of the offences returned as true, 14,080 were under the Indian Penal Code and 4,591 under special and local laws. Of the former, 1,500 or 10·65 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,282 or 10·07 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

142. The number of cases brought to trial during the year was 18,401 of which 15,734 or 85·51 per cent were disposed of, leaving 2,667 pending at the end of the year. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 15,599 or 84·77 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates disposed of 24 and the courts of Session 111. The average duration of cases disposed of by subordinate magistrates was 21·91 days as against 16·82 days in 1916-17, by the District Magistrates 17·50 days as against 5·24 days and by the Courts of Session 31·24 days as against 13·20 days in 1916-17. Of the 111 cases disposed of by the Courts of Session, 83 were tried with the aid of assessors.

Number of persons brought to trial. (Appendix VIII).

143. The total number of persons brought to trial during the year was 33,402. Of these, 6,526 were arrested by the Police, 1,580 were brought before the Courts on warrants and 25,296 appeared on summonses. Inclusive of persons remaining under trial at the close of the year 1916-17 the total number of persons dealt with during the year, was 38,733 as against 37,833 persons in 1916-17. Cases involving 31,738 persons or 81·94 per cent of the total number were disposed of, this being exclusive of the number (51 persons) dealt with under Sections 562 and 307, Criminal Procedure Code, referred to below. Of the cases disposed of, the Courts of Session disposed of cases relating to 215 persons, District Magistrates to 80 and other Magistrates to 31,443.

Results of trial. (Appendix VIII).

144. Of the persons involved in cases disposed of, 24,251 or 76·40 per cent were discharged or acquitted as against 24,341 or 74·89 per cent and 7,214 or 22·72 per cent were convicted as against 7,905 or 24·32 per cent in the previous year. Of the remaining number, 212 were committed or referred to the Court of Session, 61 died or escaped or were transferred to another province and 50 were dealt with under Section 562 and 1 under Section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number of persons that remained under trial at the end of the year was 6,944.

Punishments.

145. Of the persons convicted 14 were sentenced to death, 13 to transportation, 1,942 to imprisonment, 5,534 were sentenced to fine and 116 to whipping. 11 cases involving 20 persons sentenced to death, were submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation. The sentence of death was confirmed in the case of 6 persons and set aside in the case of 2. 7 cases involving 12 persons were pending at the end of the year.

146. Inclusive of 2 persons whose cases were pending at the end of 1916-17, 8 persons sentenced to death and 2 to transportation for life appealed to His Highness the Maharaja for mercy. Of the former, the sentence was confirmed in the case of 6 persons and in the case of the remaining 2, it was commuted to transportation for life. Of the 2 latter sentenced to transportation for life, the sentence was confirmed in the case of one and reduced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment in the case of the other. 2 memorials by 2 persons sentenced to imprisonment were rejected during the year including the one pending at the close of the previous year.

147. Of the 1,955 persons sentenced to imprisonment including those sentenced to transportation, 26·70 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 59·02 per cent to imprisonment over 15 days but not exceeding 6 months, 10·38 per cent to imprisonment over 6 months and not exceeding 2 years, 2·50 per cent to imprisonment over 2 years and not exceeding 7 years, 0·71 per cent to imprisonment over 7 years and 0·66 per cent to transportation. In the majority of cases, *viz.*, 4,557 out of 5,534, the fines imposed were Rs. 10 and under, in 900 cases over Rs. 10 and not exceeding Rs. 50, in 54 cases over Rs. 50 and not exceeding Rs. 100, in 13 cases over Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 500. The aggregate amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 47,116 out of which a sum of Rs. 41,293 was realized. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 1,676.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

148. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings during the year was 431 involving 672 persons. Of them, 399 were discharged and 232 convicted, leaving 41 persons pending at the end of the year.

Witnesses.

149. The number of witnesses who attended before Magistrates was 125,752 against 1,14,552 in the previous year. Of these, 120,051 were detained for one day, 4,713 for 2 days, 734 for 3 days and 254 for 4 days and more. The number of witnesses actually examined was 46,657 against 44,608 in the previous year. Besides these, 895 witnesses were examined in Sessions cases against 997 in 1916-17. The total amount of allowances paid to witnesses examined before Magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 5,160-14-7.

Appellate Courts.

150. Including the Chief Court the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 15.

Appeals. (Appendix IX).

151. Including cases pending from the previous year there were during the year for disposal 775 appeals involving 1,560 persons exclusive of one who died. 7 were appeals against orders of acquittal. Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 104 appeals, the Courts of Session with 149 and the District and other magistrates exercising appellate powers with 522. In 44 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, in 309 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 80 cases they were modified, in 213 cases the sentences were reversed, 3 cases were referred to Chief Court for revision and in 9 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered. There were 117 cases involving 293 persons pending disposal at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

152. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 33·78 days against 33·19 days in 1916-17, in the Courts of Session 30·81 days as against 29·44 days and in the courts of subordinate magistrates 38·77 days as against 31·46 days in the previous year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

153. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates dealt with cases involving 1,062 persons. In the case of 121 persons the applications were rejected, in the case of 429 persons sentences or orders were confirmed, in the case of 5 persons, sentences were enhanced, in the case of 50 persons, the sentences were reduced or otherwise altered and in regard to 80 persons, the sentences were reversed. New trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 109 persons. Cases involving 144 persons were referred for revision to the Chief Court and cases involving 124 persons were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

154. The receipts during the year, of courts subordinate to the Chief Court amounted to Rs. 83,529 against Rs. 84,586 and the charges to Rs. 3,09,606 against Rs. 3,24,332 in the previous year.

European British Subjects.

155. Nine European British subjects were tried during the year. The cases of 7 persons ended in conviction, 1 was acquitted and the case of the remaining person was committed to the Madras High Court.

VI. Civil Justice (1917-18).

Number and jurisdiction of Civil Courts.

156. The total number of Civil Courts excluding the Chief Court, during the year, was 27 including the 2 temporary 2nd Munsiffs' Courts at Tumkur and Seringapatam. The number of village courts opened during the year was 9, bringing the total number of such courts to 194.

Suits instituted, their number, nature and value. (Appendix X).

157. The number of original suits filed in the subordinate courts was 32,675 against 30,584 in the year previous. The Munsiffs' Courts, as usual, dealt with the largest number of original suits, 17,223 ordinary and 11,677 small cause suits against 16,350 and 10,849 in the previous year. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts, 541 ordinary and 3,144 small cause suits were instituted against 467 and 2,850 in the previous year. The number of original suits instituted in District Courts was 90 against 68 in the previous year.

Out of 17,854 ordinary suits, 15,225 or 85·27 per cent related to money or moveable property and the rest, *viz.*, 2,629 to title and other matters. Out of the 14,821 small cause suits, 10,503 were based on written contracts and 814 on contracts not in writing, 845 on accounts stated, 68 for money had and received, 2,114 for price of goods sold, 38 for wages, etc., 12 for damages for breaches of contract, 237 for rent, 175 for recovery of moveables or their value and 15 for damages.

In 345 or 1·93 per cent of the total number of ordinary suits, the subject matter could not be valued in money. Of the remaining suits, the money value ranged as particularized below :—

Value	Number of suits	Percentage of total number
Not exceeding Rs. 100	7,665	42·93
Above Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000	9,214	51·60
Above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000	556	3·11
Above Rs. 5,000	74	0·41

Among small cause suits, 1,245 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value, 10,219 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50, 2561 between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and 796 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.

Disposal of suits. (Appendix X).

158. The number of suits pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 12,889 (exclusive of 19 suits transferred from one court to another). Including 32,675 suits instituted during the year, and 703 refiled and remanded suits, the number of suits for disposal during the year was 46,267. The number of ordinary suits disposed of was 17,580 against 16,557 in 1916-17. Of these, 377 or 2·14 per cent were disposed of without trial, 12,177 or 69·26 per cent without contest, 5,019 or 28·55 per cent after contest and 7 by reference to arbitration. The number of small cause suits disposed of was 14,736. Of these, 375 were disposed of without trial, 1,214 were compromised, 1,737 were decreed on confession, 9,159 were decreed *ex-parte* and 164 were dismissed *ex-parte*; 2,081, suits were disposed of after contest and 6 were disposed of by reference to arbitration. The total number of suits thus disposed of was 32,316 leaving 13,951 pending at the close of the year. Of these, 12,462 were pending in the Munsiff's Courts, 1,411 in the Subordinate Judge's Courts and 78 in the District Judge's Courts. The average duration of contested small causes rose from 173·78 days to 188·33 and that of contested ordinary suits from 335·71 days to 399·38 days and that of uncontested suits fell from 85·77 days to 80·63 days during the year under report.

Miscellaneous cases.

159. Including 1907 miscellaneous cases pending from the previous year, there were 7,954 cases for disposal against 7,587 in 1916-17. Of these, 651 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 2,022 applications for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 100 applications for review of judgment and 290 applications for permission to sue in *forma pauperis*. The remaining 4,891 cases related to other matters. Of the miscellaneous cases, 5,821 were disposed of and 2,133 were pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees. (Appendix XI).

160. Including 12,743 execution cases which were pending at the end of the previous year, the number of applications filed for execution of decrees was 46,896 against 44,731 in 1916-17. Of these, 33,045 were disposed of leaving 13,851 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 58·53 against 59·93 in the previous year. Immoveable property was sold in 1,538 cases and moveables in 200. One thousand two hundred and fifty-six persons were ordered to be arrested but only 112 were actually imprisoned. The amount realized on execution proceedings was Rs. 11,06,143 against Rs. 10,34,640 in 1916-17.

161. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 545 against 462 in the previous year. Of these, 223 were granted, 148 were rejected, 3 were withdrawn and the rest were pending at the end of the year. Receivers were appointed in 27 cases. Insolvency applications.

162. The number of appeals filed in the District Judges' Courts was 730. Adding the number of appeals, 293, (exclusive of one retransferred to the Chief Court) pending at the close of the previous year, there were 1,023 appeals for disposal in all the divisions. The number of appeals disposed of during the year was 546 against 635 in 1916-17, leaving 477 appeals pending at the close of the year. First appeals in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges. (Appendix XII).

163. There were 224 appeals pending at the beginning of the year and 304 were filed during the year. Of these, 150 were transferred to the Court of the District Judge, Bangalore Division, leaving 378 appeals for disposal by the Chief Court against 485 in 1916-17, Of these, 219 were disposed of against 261 in the previous year leaving 159 appeals pending at the end of the year against 224 in 1916-17. First appeals in the Chief Court. (Appendix XII).

164. The aggregate value of first appeals retained in the Chief Court during the year was Rs. 1,74,319 against Rs. 1,36,634 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 461 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 713-3-6 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 137-11-0. The general average duration of appeals was 329·53 days against 261·97 days in the Chief Court, 162·02 days against 112·42 days in the District Courts and 165·70 days against 195·30 days in the Subordinate Judges' Courts. Value, cost and average duration of first appeals. (Appendix XII).

165. The number filed during the year was 156 against 205 in the previous year. The aggregate value of these appeals was Rs. 35,730 against 34,909 in 1916-17. The average value of each of the appeals filed during the year was Rs. 229. The total number of second appeals for disposal including 131 pending at the end of the previous year, was 287 against 403 in 1916-17. Of these, 190 were disposed of against 272 in the previous year. Their average cost and general average duration were Rs. 45-3-9 and 234·02 days against Rs. 34-0-8 and 249·29 days in 1916-17. Second appeals. (Appendix XII).

166. The number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court including those pending from the previous year was 48 against 73 in 1916-17. Of these, 29 were disposed of leaving 19 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous cases was 102 against 83 in 1916-17. Of these, 61 were disposed of leaving 41 at the end of the year. Miscellaneous appeals. (Appendix XII).

167. The total number of processes issued during the year was 227,749 and the realizations on account of fees amounted to Rs. 1,24,197. The cost of the process establishment during the year was Rs. 78,560-0-6. Processes.

168. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,19,257 and Rs. 4,83,275 respectively as against Rs. 5,66,237 and Rs. 4,58,427 respectively in 1916-17. The increase under receipts was due to the increase in institutions, while that under charges to the entertainment of temporary and permanent establishments in some of the Munsiffs' Courts, the revision of the Chief Court establishment, etc. Receipts and expenditure.

169. The libraries of the several Courts were in good order. The Chief Judge inspected the District Judges' Courts at Bangalore and Mysore, the Subordinate Judges' Court and the 1st and 2nd Munsiffs' Courts at Mysore and the Munsiffs' Courts at Seringapatam and Nanjangud. One of the puisne Judges of the Chief Court inspected the District Judge's and the Subordinate Judge's Courts at Shimoga and the Munsiffs' Courts at Shimoga and 3 other places. The District Judges inspected a good number of the Courts in their respective Divisions. General.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1917.)

170. The number of Jails and Lock-ups in the State during the year was 80 as in the preceding year *vide* (Appendix XIII). Number of Jails and Lock-ups.

171. At the beginning of the year, there were 1,263 prisoners of all classes and 9,429 were admitted during the year as against 9,857 in the previous year, Prison population.

bringing the aggregate jail population to 10,692. Of these, 9,653 were discharged during the year, leaving 1,039 prisoners at the close of the year. 148 convicts were sent to Mesopotamia. The daily average of jail population during the year was 1,164·01 against 1,260·20 in the previous year.

Convicts.

172. Of the total number of prisoners, 3,852 were convicts against 4,071 in the preceding year, the numbers directly committed and those in transit being 3,122 and 730 respectively. Of these, 3,072 left or were removed from the Jails and Lock-ups leaving 780 convicts at the close of the year. The daily average number of convicts was 905·89 against 985·61 in the year previous.

Under-trial prisoners.

173. The number of under-trial prisoners who were detained in the Jails and Lock-ups in the course of the year was 6,693 as against 6,837 in the previous year. Of these, 6,443 either died or were removed and there were 250 in detention at the close of the year as against 239 in the previous year. The daily average number of this class of prisoners was 251·62 against 265·40 in the previous year and the average period of detention during the year was 14 days against 14·20 in the year previous.

Classification and employment of convicts.

174. Of the 1,982 direct admissions during the year, 1,841 were men and 141 women. Classified according to religion, 1,552 were Hindus, 301 Muhammadans, 128 Christians and 1 Buddhist. 360 of them were able to read and write, 7 merely to read and the remaining 1,615 were illiterate. The bulk of this class of prisoners or 857 of the men were agriculturists.

175. Of the convicts available for work, 137 were employed as prison officers, 71 as prison servants and 301 on manufactures.

Nature of the sentence.

176. Of the convicts admitted during the year, 277 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 1,694 to rigorous imprisonment, 9 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and 2 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. 954 had not more than one month's imprisonment.

Recommittals and juvenile offenders.

177. Out of the convicts admitted during the year, those who had been convicted previously were 268 or 13·52 per cent against 330 or 14·77 per cent in the previous year. Of these, 158 had one previous conviction, 55 had two and 55 had more than two. The number of juvenile offenders admitted during the year was 46, of whom 2 had been previously convicted.

Prison offences.

178. The total number of offences during the year was 294 against 246 in the previous year. In 186 of these, minor punishments were awarded and in 108, major punishments. Corporal punishment was inflicted in 40 cases.

Discharges.

179 Of the total number of 3,072 convicts who died, escaped or were removed or discharged during the year, 849 were transferred to other Jails, 185 released on appeal, 1,583 on expiry of sentence, 283 under remission rules, 148 on other grounds, 1 was transferred to the Lunatic Asylum, 2 escaped, 5 were executed and 16 died.

Remission Rules.

180. Of the 283 convicts released under the new remission rules embodied in the Jail Manual, a life convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum gratuity of Rs. 57-1-9, the average gratuity earned by convicts being Rs. 1-13-5 during the year against As. 14 in the previous year.

Escapes and recaptures.

181. Of the 8 convicts who had escaped during the previous 10 years and had remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1916, one was recaptured during the year. Both the prisoners who had escaped during the year were recaptured.

Health of prisoners.

182. The total number of prisoners admitted into hospitals during the year was 641 giving a daily average of 16·19 against 455 with a daily average of 14·36 in the previous year. The number of deaths among convicts during the year was 16 against 10 in the previous year.

Prison earnings.

183. The amount realised from the employment of convict labour during the year was Rs. 16,808 against Rs. 15,093 in the previous year.

Civil Prisoners.

184. There were 147 civil prisoners during the year including the 10 at the commencement of the year. 138 of these were discharged and 9 remained in prison at the close of the year.

Expenditure.

185. Exclusive of the outlay on account of construction and repair of buildings, the gross expenditure on prisons was Rs. 1,04,264 during the year against Rs. 1,10,178 in the previous year.

186. The average gross cost per head was Rs. 89-9-2 during the year against Rs. 87-6-10 in the preceding year, the net figures being Rs. 75-2-2 and Rs. 75-7-3 respectively. Average cost per head.

187. The particulars of expenditure are shown below :— Details of expenditure.

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1.	Establishment charges	41,859	35 15 4
2.	Dietary charges	47,334	40 10 8
3.	Hospital charges	1,977	1 11 2
4.	Clothing and bedding charges	2,328	2 0 0
5.	Sanitation charges	535	0 7 4
6.	Charges for moving prisoners	2,338	2 0 2
7.	Charges for live-stock, tools, etc.... ...	38	0 0 6
8.	Other charges	7,855	6 12 0
	Total ...	1,04,264	89 9 2

188. Gardening, weaving and other industries continued to be carried on in the Bangalore Central Jail and the District Jail at Mysore. The work of testing measures and selling weights and measures attended to in the Bangalore Central Jail during the preceding year was transferred to the Bangalore City Municipality. Industries in jails.

189. The arrangements made for giving religious and moral instruction to convicts worked satisfactorily in the Bangalore Central Jail. The attendance of religious teachers at the Mysore District Jail was irregular. Opportunities were given to elderly convicts of this Jail to hold religious classes for the benefit of the convicts of their respective persuasions. The prisoners were allowed to use books. Religious and moral instruction.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1917-18).

190. During the year under report, the *ex-officio* Sub-registry Offices at Shikarpur, Sorab and Harihar were converted into special offices. Thus there were 60 special and 18 *ex-officio* Sub-Registry Offices at the end of the year. Registration offices

191. The total number of documents registered during the year was 117,152 as against 114,332 in 1916-17. Of these, 113,941 related to immoveable property, 80,296 being compulsorily and 33,645 optionally registrable. Of the rest, 2,424 related to moveable property, 785 were wills and 2 authorities to adopt. There was thus an increase of 2,820 or 2·4 per cent in the number of documents registered during the year as compared with the previous year. The decrease in the number of documents executed in the Tumkur, Hassan, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts was due to the tightness of the money market on account of the war as well as to certain local causes such as the prevalence of plague and cholera in some of the taluks of the Tumkur and Chitaldrug Districts, unfavourable seasonal conditions in some parts of the Hassan District, and the fall in the price of areca in Shimoga District. The increase in other districts is attributable to the increasing popularity of registration, the facilities afforded by co-operative societies, activity in trade and the rise in the prices of food grains and other necessaries of life. Registration of documents.

192. The income of the department rose from Rs. 2,28,649 in the previous year to Rs. 2,39,944 during the year, the increase being Rs. 11,295 or 4·9 per cent over the income of the previous year. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 1,07,782 as against Rs. 95,631 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly under the heads "Fixed salaries of registering officers" and "Cost of permanent establishment" owing to the opening of 3 additional Sub-registry offices and to the revision of the pay of Special Sub-Registrars and their establishment as well as of Probationary Sub-Registrars from 1st January 1918. Financial results. (Appendix XV).

193. Only one prosecution was instituted during the year and that was for false personation before the Sub-Registrar of Holalkere. The accused was tried and convicted. Offences.

194. All the Sub-registry offices in the State, except those at Yelandur, Mandya, Malvalli and Seringapatam were inspected during the year by the Inspector-General, the District Registrars or the *ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration Offices. Inspection.

Re-organisation of the Department.

195. A revised scale of pay to Special Sub-Registrars and their clerks providing a maximum and minimum pay of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 respectively to Sub-Registrars and of Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 to the clerks was sanctioned with effect from 1st January 1918. The pay of the Probationary Sub-Registrars was increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 30, that of the attenders and peons of Sub-Registry offices from Rs. 8 and 6 to Rs. 9 and Rs. 7 respectively from the same date.

IX. Municipal Administration (1917-18).

Number of municipalities.

196. The number of municipalities in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 89. Thirty-six of these continued to be governed by the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906, while the rest were administered by Boards constituted under executive orders.

Elections.

197. General elections for the reconstitution of municipal councils were held in 8 municipalities and 54 candidates were duly elected for 55 seats thrown open for election. Only 37 per cent of the voters on an average took part in these elections; the attendance at the elections in most of these municipalities was generally poor except in the municipalities of Chikballapur, Dodballapur and Closepet where it was fair.

Non-official Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

198. The Municipal Council of Bangalore was presided over by a non-official President throughout the year. Non-official Presidents were also appointed during the latter part of the year to the Mysore City Municipal Council and the town municipal councils of Kolar and Chikmagalur. The municipal councils of Chikballapur, Tumkur, Nanjangud and Shimoga continued to have non-official Vice-Presidents.

Constitution of municipal bodies.

199. On the last day of the year, there were on all the municipal bodies 1,091 members of whom 256 were elected by the rate-payers and 835 nominated by Government. Of the latter, 330 were salaried servants of Government. The decrease in the number of nominated councillors is to be accounted for by the fact that the constitution of several of the Regulation municipalities was revised with a view to increase the elective element in these councils so as to conform to the amended Municipal Regulation V of 1918.

Meetings and attendance.

200. Eighty-four of the Municipal Bodies met the prescribed number of times, *viz.*, 12 during the year. Of the others, 3 met 11 times, and 2 met 10 times. The average attendance of members was 2·6 among officials and 4·9 among non-officials or 7·5 in all, against an average strength of 12 members for each municipal body.

Rules and bye-laws.

201. The majority of municipal councils delayed the framing of rules and bye-laws pending full effect being given to the Local Self-Government scheme, while a few of the councils made good progress in framing rules and bye-laws, the chief among those sanctioned by Government during the year relating to the following:—

1. Bye-laws for licensing draftsmen and surveyors to prepare building plans in the Bangalore City for submission to the municipality.
2. Bye-laws to regulate the scraping of grass in road margins and other municipal lands in the Bangalore City.
3. Bye-laws regulating the collection of octroi in Chikballapur.
4. Bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths in Kolar.
5. Bye-laws for the regulation of hotels and sweet-meat shops and bye-laws regulating the construction of houses in Nanjangud.
6. Bye-laws regulating (1) hotels, (2) bakery and sweet-meat shops, (3) dangerous and offensive trades, (4) disposal of carcasses of dead animals, (5) conservancy and sanitation, (6) erection of buildings and other structures and (7) octroi in Chitaldrug town.
7. Rules regulating the collection of taxes in Chikballapur.

Fresh imposts and abolition of taxes.

202. The rate of octroi duty on sheep and goats in Chikballapur and Tarikere and the rate on dry and fresh cocoanuts in Tarikere and on betel leaves in Molkalmuru were reduced, while octroi was freshly levied on cigarettes, tobacco-sticks and cigars in Chikballapur. Levy of market fees in Hassan and Challakere was newly sanctioned during the year.

203. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,05,307. The income and expenditure during the year contrast with those of the previous year as shown below:— Financial Position. (Appendix XVI.)

Income. Items.	1916-17	1917-18
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Municipal rates and taxes	9,28,094	10,20,566
2. Realizations under Special Acts	31,775	35,497
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	1,93,847	1,80,036
4. Grants and contributions	60,919	2,01,646
5. Miscellaneous	74,030	52,409
6. Public debt	2,85,694	4,23,511
Total ...	15,74,359	19,13,665
Expenditure.		
1. General Administration	1,41,271	1,42,598
2. Public Safety	89,986	90,097
3. Public works executed by Public Works Department ...	42,310	257
4. Public works executed by civil department ...	2,60,069	2,52,521
5. Public health and convenience	4,22,797	4,34,246
6. Public instruction	29,180	28,020
7. Contributions	2,573	5,142
8. Miscellaneous	1,64,834	2,64,901
9. Public debt	4,08,645	6,83,440
Total ...	15,61,665	19,01,222

204. No municipal council made any investment of its surplus funds during the year except that of Tarikere which added to its fixed deposit in the Mysore Bank a further sum of Rs. 25,000 out of its surplus funds. Investments.

205. The incidence of taxation in Bangalore City was Rs. 3-13-9 and in Mysore City Rs. 2-8-2. In other municipalities, it ranged from 0-4-8 in Talkad municipality, Mysore District, to Rs. 5-8-0 in Davangere municipality, Chitaldrug District. The high rate of incidence in the Davangere municipality is due to nearly half the income from taxation being derived from octroi and tolls. Incidence of taxation.

206. A project amounting to Rs. 24,711 for water-supply to Koppa town was sanctioned during the year, the cost being ordered to be met in equal proportions by the Government and the municipality, the annual maintenance charges being borne by the latter. Water-supply projects.

A rough estimate amounting to Rs. 35,000 was also sanctioned for supplying water to the Saligram municipality, Government undertaking to contribute one-half of the cost, if the municipal council of Saligram provides the balance by a local loan or otherwise.

207. The malarial survey of Seringapatam town ordered by Government in the previous year was completed during the year. The report of the Sanitary Commissioner in this connection, is under the consideration of Government. A drainage scheme for the town of Shimoga costing Rs. 1,05,000 was sanctioned, Government having undertaken to make a free grant of Rs. 50,000 towards the cost, the balance being ordered to be raised locally by the municipality, by means of debentures carrying interest of 6 per cent per annum. The scheme for the construction of model sanitary houses for housing the middle and poorer classes in Shimoga town made fair progress, 8 houses having been completed during the year and another nearing completion. Sales were also effected of these houses with a view to build more houses out of the realizations. Steps are being taken by the municipal council to construct a few more houses. Special schemes for sanitary improvements.

208. The Bangalore City Improvement Committee met 8 times during the year. The services of special officers appointed to work out the drainage project of the city and also for acquisition of properties for the city improvement schemes were retained during the year. Fair progress was made under both the items of works. During the year, a revised programme of city improvement works was sanctioned. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 2,34,246. Bangalore City Improvements.

209. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board continued to be presided over by an *ex-officio* chairman who was also President of the municipality till the 10th March 1918 when a non-official chairman was appointed to the Trust Board Mysore City Improvements.

solely. The Trust Board met 14 times during the year. On account of the increased activities of the Board during the year, the normal annual grant of Rs. 3½ lakhs was found insufficient and had to be supplemented by an additional grant of one lakh of rupees as in the previous year. The expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 4,42,741 of which a sum of Rs. 2,80,455 was spent on drainage and sanitary works, Rs 1,15,898 on the acquisition and demolition of properties, Rs. 17,455 on house building loans and Rs. 28,933 on establishment and other charges. Fifty eight properties were acquired and 13 demolished during the year. Pipes of 6¾ miles' length including 1,358 house connections were laid as part of the underground sewerage system. Loans amounting to Rs. 16,860 were sanctioned during the year to 57 persons for house building and improvement purposes. Including the arrears of Rs. 7,390, the total demand on account of instalments due was Rs. 73,736 of which Rs. 65,095 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,641 uncollected, at the end of the year.

X. Administration of District Funds (1917-18).

Number of Local Boards.

210. In addition to the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board, there were, as in the previous years, one District Board for each of the 8 Districts and a Taluk Board for each of the 77 taluks and sub-taluks in the State. The number of Union Panchayets was 264 as in the previous year; these are, however, liable to conversion in future into Village Panchayets or Municipal Councils under the Local Self-Government Scheme.

Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

211. The strength of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board was, as in the previous year, 15 consisting of 7 *ex-officio* and 8 non-official members. The Board met in all 7 times and the average attendance was 6·28 officials and 5·42 non-officials or 11·7 in all.

District Boards.

212. There were on the last day of the year, on the 8 District Boards 211 members, of whom 59 were *ex-officio*, 75 elected by Taluk Boards and the rest nominated by Government. All the Boards held the prescribed number of meetings and the average attendance thereat was 6 officials, 14 non-officials or 20 in all as against the average sanctioned strength of 27 for each Board.

Taluk Boards.

213. On all the 77 Taluk Boards there were 1,135 members on the last day of the year. Each of the Boards met on an average 7·2 times and only 2 Boards did not hold the prescribed number of 6 meetings. Forty-two meetings in all during the year were adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance at the meetings was 2·6 officials and 4·9 non-officials or 7·5 in all against the sanctioned strength of 15 members for each Taluk Board.

The Union Panchayets.

214. The Union Panchayets consisted, on the last day of the year, of 713 official members and 1469 non-official members, as against the total sanctioned strength of 2,207 members. Of the 264 Panchayets, only 39 met the prescribed number of 12 times, while 15 Panchayets did not meet at all during the year. Each of the Panchayets met on an average, 6 times and the average attendance was 1·6 officials and 4·3 non-officials as against an average strength of 8·3 members for each Panchayet.

Financial position.

215. The income and expenditure under the main heads of account compared with those of the previous year are as shewn in the following statement:—

Items	Receipts	
	1916-17	1917-18
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue	5,67,248	6,54,149
2. Railway cess	1,78,597	2,38,641
3. House and Mohatarfa taxes	1,48,345	3,92,035
4. Tolls and ferries	51,221	46,303
5. Drinking water wells fund	2,30,058	40,327
6. Miscellaneous	2,48,249	2,53,097
Total ...	14,23,718	16,24,552

Items	Expenditure	
	1916-17	1917-18
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Public works executed by Public Works Department.	4,17,556	4,73,984
2. Public works executed by Civil Department ...	1,61,750	1,03,078
3. Administration and collection	71,947	68,111
4. Public Health, safety and convenience ...	2,87,326	2,29,513
5. Drinking water wells fund	79,017	75,213
6. Miscellaneous	1,25,009	82,306
Total ...	11,42,605	10,32,205

The increase under receipts is to be accounted for chiefly as due to the levy of railway cess in the Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur Districts and to the assignment of the Local Funds General and Mohatarfa in rural areas to the District Boards. The fall under expenditure is due mainly to the non-execution of several public works undertaken by the Civil Department, and this result is reported to be due to the paucity of skilled labour and competent contractors.

District Board Railways.

216. The preliminary survey for the opening of a line from Kolar to Mulbagal was sanctioned by Government and the alignment for the line was also approved by the District Board during the year. In the latter part of the year the construction work of the Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway line was put on hand and it is making fair progress.

The above scheme was since ordered to be financed both by the District Board and the Government in equal proportions. The collection of the loan on this account up to the end of the year under report was Rs. 72,052. The collections during the year were not as satisfactory as it was expected to be owing to the existence of other loans, such as the war loan and the Chitaldrug town water-supply loan being afloat in the district.

Rural water-supply.

217. One hundred and ninety-six drinking water wells were completed and a sum of Rs. 74,361 was spent during the year. One thousand and fifty-two wells were under construction at the end of June 1918. The progress in the execution of wells continued to be slow owing to the paucity of skilled labour and competent contractors and the general apathy of the villagers to come forward to do their share of the work.

Working of Sanitary Rules.

218. The Village Sanitation Rules were in force in 10,724 villages under the control of the District Boards. Of 637 persons prosecuted for the breach of these Rules, 292 persons were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 835-8-0 levied from them. In the Kolar Gold Fields, 79 persons were convicted out of 234 persons prosecuted for the breach of sanitary bye-laws.

Cattle shows an Exhibitions.

219. Cattle shows were held at Subrayana Ghati in Dodballapur Taluk, Hunasamaranahalli in Devanhalli Taluk and Kabbal in Kankanhalli Taluk, Avani in Mulbagal Taluk, Nandi in Chikballapur Taluk, Tavarekere in Sira Taluk, Kyamenhalli in Koratagere Sub-Taluk, Chunchinakatte in Yedatore Taluk, Bheemanhalli in Heggaddevankote Taluk, Mudukatore in T.-Narsipur Taluk, Karighatta in Seringapatam Taluk, Maddur in Mandya Taluk, Hemagiri in Krishnarajpete Taluk, Kote Betta in Nagamangala Taluk, Ramanathapur in Arkalgud Taluk, Kudli in Shimoga Taluk, Rampur in Honnali Taluk, Antharagatte in Kadur Taluk, Nandigudi in Harihar Sub-Taluk, Harthikote in Hiriyur Taluk and also at the taluk and sub-taluk head-quarters of Closepet, Bowringpet, Maddagiri, Hassan, Channarayapatna, Alur, Shimoga and Harihar. As an adjunct to the District Conferences, ordinary exhibitions at Kolar and Shimoga and an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Chitaldrug were held. At all the taluk head-quarters in the Shimoga District, Industrial, Educational and Agricultural Exhibitions were also organized on a small scale.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1917-18).

Season and Rainfall.

220. The rainfall in the South-west Monsoon averaged nearly 20 per cent in excess of the usual quantity over the whole State, the abundant precipitation in September largely contributing to it. The aggregate rainfall of the North-east Monsoon was above the average in Kadur, Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Tumkur and Hassan Districts. The actual for the whole State averaged about 20 per cent in excess of the normal. The out-turn of the chief food grains, paddy, ragi and cholum was, however, appreciably less than that in the previous year. Sugar-cane however gave a better yield. The tanks received a sufficient supply of water and no difficulty was experienced either for fodder or drinking water anywhere. On the whole the seasonal conditions during the year under report were favourable to the agriculturists. The average rainfall during the year under report was 40·39 inches as against 39·96 inches in 1916-17.

The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows:—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1917 to September 1917	Average	October 1917 to March 1918	Average	April 1917 to March 1918	Average
Bangalore ...	28·05	21·72	8·18	9·13	36·23	30·85
Kolar ...	27·46	19·01	8·35	8·97	35·81	27·98
Tumkur ...	27·16	18·02	9·17	7·70	36·33	25·72
Mysore ...	19·59	18·51	10·30	9·39	29·89	27·90
Hassan ...	26·41	28·84	12·71	9·73	39·12	38·57
Shimoga ...	44·53	50·21	11·64	7·34	56·17	57·55
Kadur ...	55·48	64·57	15·53	10·09	71·01	74·66
Chitaldrug ...	20·55	15·21	12·58	6·14	33·13	21·35
Average for the State* ...	29·80	27·51	10·74	8·56	40·54	36·07

* The average for the State has been obtained by adding the rainfall of 77 Stations and dividing the total by 77.

The maximum rainfall recorded for the whole year was 337·54 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga District and the lowest registered was 18·75 inches at Dharmapur in the Chitaldrug District. The highest rainfall in 24 hours was at Agumbi where 8·77 inches were gauged on the 3rd September 1917.

Out-turn of crops.

221. The average yield of paddy, ragi, horsegram and cholum was slightly less and that of sugar-cane slightly more than in the previous year.

The following table gives in terms of annas, the out-turn of the five principal crops in the State, 16 annas representing a normal crop:—

Districts	Paddy	Ragi	Horsegram	Cholum	Sugar-cane
Bangalore ...	8·6	10·7	7·2	2·4	11·8
Kolar ...	8·6	8·4	7·9	10·6	10·3
Tumkur ...	10·1	8·7	8·6	7·5	7·7
Mysore ...	9·56	8·04	7·75	6·5	10·5
Hassan ...	10·1	11·5	9·2	10·8	13·5
Shimoga ...	10·0	8·0	8·0	8·0	11·0
Kadur ...	10·1	9·9	11·1	11·34	11·46
Chitaldrug ...	9·0	9·5	7·5	8·5	13·0
Average for the State ...	9·5	9·34	8·53	8·2	11·15

222. The prices of all the staple grains rose slightly in all the districts. Prices.

The following table gives the average prices of the staple food grains during the year :—

Articles	1916-17 quantity in seers per rupee	1917-18 quantity in seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	7.34	6'32
Ragi	17'68	14'86
Cholum	15'42	12'20

These differ from those, given in Appendix XVIII, which give the prices prevailing in the last month of the year. The measures adopted by Government to control prices and supplies are described in Chapter I.

II. Agriculture (1917-18).

223. The total area cropped during the year was 6,436,789 acres as against 6,528,850 acres in the previous year. The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State :— Area cropped.

Crops	1916-17	1917-18	Difference	Remarks
	Acres.			
Paddy	809,735	817,884	+ 8,149	* Including area under fodder crop.
Ragi	2,320,474	2,317,275	— 3,199	
Horsegram	732,176	740,554	+ 8,378	
Cholum	618,376	607,936	—10,440	
Sugar-cane	36,083	43,564	+ 7,481	
Cotton	130,530	155,477	+ 24,947	
Coffee	104,363	108,175	+ 3,812	
Orchards and garden produce * ...	179,630	330,648	+151,018	

224. Details regarding the agricultural stock in the Mysore State based on the fourth quinquennial census are given in Appendix XX. Agricultural stock.

The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 97,036 as against 89,023 in the previous year as shown below :— Cattle Mortality.

Causes of death	1916-17	1917-18	Difference
Sickness	57,621	61,895	+4,274
Killed by wild animals	5,909	7,543	+1,634
Accidents and other causes	25,493	27,598	+2,105

225. As usual, inoculation against rinderpest and black quarter was carried out. There were 12 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries at the beginning of the year and 4 dispensaries were newly opened in the latter part of the year. The total number of fresh cases admitted to the Hospitals and Dispensaries rose from 20,604 to 25,332 and that of all cases from 67,012 to 80,285. Veterinary aid.

226. The tenth Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held during October 1917. The exhibition was confined to the Mysore State. Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

The Director of Agriculture attended the meetings of the Board of Agriculture at Poona and presided over the agricultural section of the Science Congress at Lahore. He also visited the Farm at Lyallpur and the sugar factory at Nellikuppam in connection with the proposal to establish a sugar factory in the State. He also attended four local district conferences. Agricultural Department. General.

227. During the year, 13 publications were issued dealing among others, with, (1) the coffee-borer, (2) the cultivation of the areca palm in Mysore and (3) drying of arecanuts. Agricultural publications.

Agricultural education.

228. Agricultural Education is given in (1) the Hebbal Agricultural School, (2) the Vernacular Agricultural School at Chikkanahalli and (3) in Village Schools. The school at Hebbal commenced with 17 students in the senior class and 21 in the junior class. Of these, 4 students left the school and one was dismissed. Close attention was paid during the year to the observation plots where a great variety of crops was grown, and to the garden plots and flower gardens maintained by students round their blocks. A night school was opened by the students for the benefit of the farm coolies. A school library was opened during the year with the help of a Government grant. In the final examination 5 merely passed and 6 with distinction.

229. The Vernacular Agricultural School at Chikkanahalli furnishes a one year's vernacular course in agriculture in which stress is laid upon practical work. During the year, there were 11 students on the roll; 2 of them left at the end of the year. Of the different courses of practical work, special mention might be made of the use of improved implements and the growing and milling of sugar-cane and boiling jaggory. In August 1917, a blacksmith's class was opened. The school is serving as a small centre for the spreading of a knowledge of improved agriculture and as an out-agency of the Agricultural Department.

230. Rural science instruction was continued in the four schools selected for the purpose. The instruction was in the charge of teachers, who in addition to their training at the Normal School at Mysore, had undergone a course at the Hebbal Farm and was inspected very frequently by the Rural Science Supervisor of the Department, specially deputed for the purpose.

Demonstration work.

231. As usual, this work was carried on by the District Agricultural Inspectors assisted by Fieldmen. The popularization and distribution of improved agricultural implements, the improvement of sugar-cane cultivation and the introduction of improved strains of ragi received special attention. A large number of demonstrations was held. However, implements could not be supplied in the requisite quantity owing to war conditions. The quantity of sugar-cane distributed for seeds, trebled during the year. The fact that in spite of the high cost of groundnut cake, 720 tons were distributed shows that the sugar-cane cultivators are becoming alive to its usefulness. There was a great demand for pure cotton seed for sowing purposes but the demand could not be fully met.

Eastern Division

232. In the eastern division, 539 demonstrations were conducted with improved implements and 1,142 implements were sold. Both paddy and ragi meant for seed purposes were selected by the salt water method to the extent of 4,440 seers. The practice of transplanting, in preference to broad-casting, and the substitution of transplanting in singles instead of in bunches were followed to the extent of 130 acres. The stone threshing-roller became very popular, especially in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts, where they were made by the dozens and supplied. The demand for sugar-cane mills was very great, but not a single mill could be supplied. The complete jaggory boiling outfit was demonstrated in 32 villages. The high price of sugar led to the re-opening of the places where in the old days, country sugar was made. The increasing cost of oil cakes and other fertilizers made it imperative upon raiyats to attend to the proper conservation of cattle manure and a beginning was made during the year by the building of three improved cattle stalls and four manure pits by raiyats. Green manure crops were grown for paddy and sugar-cane fields, areca and cocoanut gardens and for potatoes. 327 tons of groundnut cake were issued during the year and thus the use of this manure was extended considerably. A mixture of bone meal and oil cake was supplied as manure for paddy and 14 tons of this manure were issued during the year. 3,480 seers of special varieties of paddy, 60,772 sets of sugar-cane, 1,709 lbs. of groundnut and 3,754 lbs. of various kinds of cotton, 3,500 seers of *jola* and 60 maunds of turmeric were distributed for seeds. 4,443 seers of ragi were issued from the 2 high yielding strains of ragi sown for raising seeds during 1916-17.

Western Division

233. In the western division, 289 demonstrations with implements were held and 719 ploughs were sold. In addition to these, other kinds of implements were sold to some extent. The demand for the seed of foreign sugarcane rose enormously and 758,725 sets were distributed. Various kinds of paddy were distributed to the extent of 2,400 seers. Two hundred and thirty-five acres of land were transplanted economically. For green manure sunnhemp to the extent of

Accession No. 15

3,796 seers was sold. Three hundred and sixty-five seers of cowpea, a crop which can be successfully tried between the rows of cane were supplied to Kadur. Groundnut is slowly making its way among the raiyats and 357 maunds of it were supplied during the year. Nine hundred and twenty-three maunds of *doddahathi* and 168 maunds of cambodia cotton were supplied. As regards other crops, 197 maunds of turmeric, 1214 seers of improved strains of ragi and about 100 seers of *jola* were also distributed. Copper sulphate was issued to the extent of 1,287 packets. Vegetable seeds and garden tools were sold to the cultivators. Garden *togari* and plantain (*Rasabale*) were supplied in the Chitaldrug District.

Dairy.

234. There were in the Hebbal dairy 13 cows, 4 she-buffaloes, one breeding bull, 5 bull-calves, 11 heifers and one he-buffalo. The average milk yield for the full year was about 1,777 lbs. per dairy animal. Four complete outfits for butter making were supplied on application.

Experimental work. Hebbal Farm.

235. Among the experiments conducted on this farm, the application of green manure for ragi cultivation gave very good results. The rotation of ragi after groundnut and *avare* beans resulted in much heavier yields than sowings of ragi after ragi. Bulk trials of some of the selected strains of ragi have given very high yields running in some cases to nearly 12 pallas an acre. As applied to paddy, sunn-hemp and bone meal with cowpea gave favourable results. Of the artificial fertilizers tested, a mixture of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate and also a mixture of oil-cake and bone meal were found to be beneficial. On testing 7 varieties of sugarcane it was found that though the yields of all the varieties had fallen below those of last year, Red Mauritius again headed the list with the largest yield. Manurial tests with sugarcane have shown that nitrogenous manures, such as oil-cakes can be used very profitably. As planting cane in rows one foot apart has uniformly given poor results, this was dropped and planting cane in rows four feet apart was added on. Varying quantities of sugar-cane, paddy, ragi, sunn-hemp, ground-nut, garden *togari*, tobacco seed, Cajanus Indicus and turmeric were distributed to numerous cultivators in the State.

Marthur Farm.

236. The local varieties of paddy did better than imported ones. Experiments with Crotolaria Striata and Dhaincha were continued but no definite results were obtained. Only three varieties of sugarcane-Red Mauritius, Elephant and Java-were tested. The yield of Elephant cane was 33 tons per acre and that of Red Mauritius 24 tons. Groundnut, chillies, ragi and horse gram were also tested of which only the first did well. Turmeric gave an exceptionally good yield. The orchard was cleared of weeds and the land ploughed and put under horse gram. Fifty-thousand sets of sugar-cane were distributed to the raiyats.

Babbur Farm.

237. Of the 90 acres and 15 guntas of dry land and 132 acres and 23 guntas of wet land, 76 acres of the former and 125 of the latter were under cultivation. Crops of cotton, sugar-cane, Jola, Bengal and horse gram were tried. The year was a bad one for *doddahatti*, while *sannahatti* did fairly well and Cambodia cotton gave a fair profit. The crop of sugarcane did not come up well. Bengal and horse-gram also failed on account of the poor quality of the land used. Sugar-cane sets worth Rs. 454, were distributed during the year. A co-operative society and a night school were opened for the benefit of the coolies.

Nagenahalli Farm.

238. This farm consists of 60 acres of land. Though the farm was taken over more than one year ago, arrangements for the supply of irrigation are still incomplete. Nothing but a few varieties of dry crops could be attempted; but on account of scanty rainfall, the yield was very poor.

Work of the Chemical Section.

239. The application of green manure to plots yielded results similar in character to those of last year. There seems to be a tendency in the plots to which limestone was added for the nitrogen to become available somewhat sooner than in the unlimed plots. As in last year, the application of ground limestone whether calcic or dolomitic, led to better yields of the green manure crop. A series of small plots was laid out to test the effect on the germination of ragi, of green manure buried for various lengths of time, from 2 to 6 weeks. It did not affect the germination seriously. Green material rotted separately in a pit was also applied to one plot and in this, the germination was not good. Investigations regarding the change in the composition of the green manure crop cut and analysed at the same stage of growth were continued. Samples of spiked leaf, young healthy leaf and matured

healthy leaf of sandal were analysed and the results showed that there is a considerable similarity in ash constituents in the case of the spiked leaf and the young healthy leaf. The amount of nitrogen in the latter was 2½ times that of the former. Tests regarding the effect of the additions of different quantities of lime to sugar-cane juice before boiling were conducted on the Hebbal Farm and results similar to those of last year were obtained. There was an enquiry for a cheap method of emulsifying fish oil, which could be adopted by the ordinary raiyat for application to farm animals to protect them from the infestation of gad flies, and carbonate of soda was found to be the best emulsifier. On the whole, 458 analyses were done during the year in this Section.

Mycology.

240. As usual, considerable attention was given to field work on Koleroga with very encouraging results. The Agumbe Experimental Farm was free from disease although no spraying was done. In another garden at Karodi a large block was left untreated and there was no outbreak of disease. The other two gardens were thoroughly sprayed and were free from disease. The general spraying work in the gardens of private owners was considerably handicapped on account of the want of good sprayers. The best spraying mixture tested till now against black rot on coffee is the Bordeaux resin mixture which is also used against the Koleroga of arecanuts. Inoculation of healthy sandal plants with an extract of spiked leaves failed to produce symptoms of the disease. Sandal seeds from trees almost fully spiked were dibbled last year to see if the disease is inherited, through the seeds. Only a small percentage of these germinated and the seedlings were quite healthy. The black fungus killing green bugs was studied in detail, but attempt at growing it on artificial media failed. Mango hoppers were found killed by a fungus and fixed to the mango leaf by radiating threads. The interior of the insect was found to be infected with the fungus. The real *Isaria* stage with a number of club shaped bodies breaking out of the body was observed this year. Similar structures were also obtained in some of the cultures. Work was started in connection with the germination of the ragi seeds and the parasitism of *striga*, which attacks ragi roots.

Entomology.

241. The work of this section was largely concerned with the *Kumblihula*, pulse beetle, mango hoppers, coffee-borer and sugar-cane pests. In accordance with the rules drawn up in the Mysore Pest Regulation, the life history of the *Kumblihula* was made known to the raiyats of two villages by means of leaflets and a large poster illustrating the stages of the insect and the method of hand-picking, was also distributed. Another species of *Kumblihula* (*Diacrisia obliqua*) was investigated and found to be more omnivorous than the other (*Amsacta*). The investigation of pulse beetles was completed and a simple remedy devised. The same remedy might also be applied against paddy store pests. Further investigation of the mango hopper resulted in the interesting discovery that temperature is one of the factors governing the multiplication of this insect. With regard to remedies, no alternative to spraying has as yet been found. The investigation of castor Semiloper was continued and there is no longer any doubt that the pest starts with the first *mungar* rains. The results of scrubbing twice during the year of emergence of the coffee-borer was very encouraging and a circular detailing them was issued for the information of the coffee planters. Two contiguous hoblis were brought under the Mysore Pest Regulation during the year.

Botanical work.

242. Plant breeding work chiefly on ragi and sugarcane was continued on the same lines as last year on the Hebbal farm. As regards ragi, the testing of 14 purified types was continued. *Jadesangha* and *Jenumudda* again gave high yields. The work of selecting and testing individual strains of ragi was continued. The season was not favourable for Kar-ragi. 56 varieties of ragi were tested of which only 20 were fair yielders, but none was superior to the local *Hullubele*. As regards seedling sugar-cane, the growing and testing of canes was continued. 447 new types were tested. Comparative tests for yield were made with 11 seedlings from Red Mauritius and 5 from White Mauritius.

Work in co-operation with District Committees, etc.

243. The Deputy Director served during the year on the Central Education Committee of the Economic Conference and the District Committees of Bangalore and Tumkur. As in the previous year, District Agricultural Conferences were held as part of the District Conference of the District Committee of the Economic Conference. As heretofore, all gatherings and organisations likely to be of value in advancing the work of the department were amply made use of. In addition to the

Dasara Exhibition in Mysore, small exhibitions were arranged in connection with the several District Conferences.

Sericulture.

244. The work of the Department of Sericulture may be broadly classified under (1) Training of students in the Central Sericultural School, Mysore, (2) Improvement of the Central Farm and other institutions, (3) Increasing the production and supply of the disease-free eggs, (4) prapagandist work and demonstrations, (5) Experiments, (6) Improvement of reeling (7) Silk twisting schools at Channapatna. The students of the 1916-17 class were examined in mulberry cultivation and rearing and posted for practical training to the several farms. The school was reorganised to secure better students and give them a more thorough training. The training of women is a new feature of the school. The equipment of the school was improved and the curriculum was made to include Elementary Agriculture, Entomology and Drawing in addition to Sericulture proper. All the farms and schools were inspected and steps taken to improve their efficiency. A comprehensive scheme of grainages was prepared during the year. This scheme includes (1) Selection of suitable centres so as eventually to cover the whole of the silk area, (2) Standardisation of grainages so as to combine the component parts in the proportion which secures the maximum efficiency for cost, (3) Perfection of technique in microscopic work, in the light of recent research, (4) Invigoration of stock by breeding at a hill station. To ensure correctness of technique in view of recent researches, the Imperial Agricultural Bacteriologist was invited to inspect the grainages and make suggestions for their improvement. With regard to re-reeling, experiments conducted at Channapatna have shown that a standard can be established and would be accepted by dealers and the necessary first step would be to place a fairly appreciable quantity of standardised silk with leading merchants. The department carried on important manurial experiments in co-operation with the Agricultural Department. Experiments have shown that one crop of univoltine eggs, preferably in February or March, immediately followed by one of hybrid can be raised as a supplement to crops of Mysore worms.

The receipts and expenditure of the several sericultural farms from 1st July 1917 to April 1918, amounted to Rs. 2,124 and Rs. 6,689 respectively.

III. Labour and Wages (1917-18).

Labour and wages

245. There was a general increase in the rates of wages both for skilled and unskilled labour in the State. The increase was due to the rise in the cost of living and also to the greater demand for labour in connection with the activities of the Public Works and Railway Departments and the impetus given to industrial development by the activities of the Economic Conference. The insufficiency of labour in the Malnad and the measures to be adopted for remedying this want, engaged the attention of the Malnad Improvement Committee. In addition to the usual periodical immigration of coolies to the coffee estates, the manganese industry, the saw mill in the Shimoga District, the arecanut gardens and railway contracts also attracted a good number of labourers from South Canara and Malabar. The Ceylon Labour Commission at Nanjangud recruited only 8 men during the year as against 111 in the previous year.

Under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, 64 new families were settled during the year as against 87 in the previous year.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1917-18).

Department of Industries and Commerce.

246. The Department of Industries and Commerce was reorganized during the year. A separate Commercial section was constituted.

As in the previous year, there was considerable difficulty in procuring machinery, etc., which retarded, a good deal, the work of the department.

Takavi loans and hire-purchases.

247. There were 30 applications pending final disposal at the beginning of the year and 82 applications for loans amounting to Rs. 3,59,960 were received during the year making a total of 112 applications involving a sum of Rs. 6,12,100. Of

these, 43 applications aggregating Rs. 2,61,553 were sanctioned (exclusive of 2, involving Rs. 8,600, sanctioned and subsequently with-drawn) and 47 applications involving Rs. 2,15,947 were either rejected or withdrawn. The number of applications pending disposal at the end of the year was 20 involving a sum of Rs. 1,26,000. A sum of Rs. 41,342 towards principal and Rs. 4,344 towards interest was recovered during the year. The amount outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 29,711.

Erection of machinery and plant.

248. The total number of installations taken up during the year was 41 of which 27 were completed and 14 were pending completion at the end of the year. Among the large installations erected during the year were the Anderson Oil Expellers at Bangalore and Davangere, a large flour mill and a 25 H. P. suction gas engine and rice mill at Bangalore and a 15 cwt. rice mill at Ganjam.

Central Industrial Workhop.

249. The Public Works Workshop was transferred to the department and constituted into a Central Industrial Workshop. This institution is divided into 3 sections, *viz.*, (1) Engineering Section, sub-divided into repair and manufacturing sections, (2) Instrument and Art Section and (3) Stores. The value of work turned out in the Engineering Section during the year and the net profit were Rs. 1,12,887 and Rs. 13,820 respectively. The work of the Instrument Section is of a miscellaneous nature. Scraps and cuttings which accumulated in the engineering section were converted into useful articles. The net profit pertaining to the Instrument and Art Section was Rs. 3,793. The depot sanctioned by Government for the supply of machinery, parts and accessories to the industrial concerns started under Government aid served as the Central Industrial Stores. This institution maintains, besides a large stock of materials required for the industrial workshop, an adequate store of crude oil, lubricant and other accessories required by the various industrial concerns financed by Government. The raw materials required for the several Government factories are also purchased and stocked.

The workshop buildings were extended during the year.

Sugar-cane Mills.

250. Proposals regarding the construction of a furnace at Hudi near Bangalore, under certain conditions, were sanctioned by Government, and an experiment was conducted by putting up two sets of furnaces at the place. The mill for crushing cane was supplied free of rent and the supply of cane was guaranteed by a private individual. The experiment was successful conclusively proving that good organization was most essential for obtaining satisfactory results. This installation attracted a good number of raiyats.

251. As regards the existing plants, that at Chiksagere commenced work late during the year yielding a small profit and the jaggory produced was good. The Sabbanhally plant worked for a month only. The supply of cane was limited and the output was small. The plant at Shikarpur was sold to a private person. The sugar-cane mill sold to the Sakrepatna Co-operative Society having worked at a loss last year, the plant was ordered to be purchased by the department. The local supply of cane being inadequate, it was decided to shift the mill to a better locality. Improvements to the furnace of the Agaram plant were effected during the year, but the mill was not worked as the sugar-cane season was closing when the improvements were completed.

Tile Factories.

252. A loan of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned to the Tirthahally Tile Factory on condition of its being handed over to the department for two years to complete the construction of the factory and place its affairs on a satisfactory basis. The Mysore Tile Factory manufactured good roofing tiles under instructions given from time to time by the tile expert. A tile factory was erected at Tumkur. The tile expert visited two other places and on examining the clay there reported favourably about its quality.

Lac and Dye Works.

253. A proposal for the manufacture of lac-dye from cake-dye, involving a capital outlay of Rs 5,500 and a working capital of Rs. 5,800 was sanctioned during the year.

Button Factory.

254. Steps were taken to ensure more vigilant supervision of the factory and to afford greater facilities for its working. Arrangements were made to manufacture locally the machinery required. It was decided to add to the factory automatic lathes and a comb-making machinery. The results were not satisfactory during

the first half of the year owing to the high prices of raw materials and the necessity of training men. But they were better during the second half of the year.

Soap Factory.

255. The plant was erected in February 1918, washing soaps were manufactured largely and a few successful experiments were conducted in the manufacture of toilet soaps. About 19,800 rupees worth of soap was manufactured and sold during the first four months. The factory yielded a profit of Rs. 2,580. The concern is expected to yield larger profits with the addition of a caustacising plant and the utilization of the bye product, glycerine. The experimental soap plant at the Institute of Science worked till December 1917 and was finally closed.

Oil Mills.

256. An Anderson Oil expeller capable of crushing about 6 tons of seed a day of 24 hours was installed at Bangalore and another similar plant was subsequently installed at Davangere. A different type of mill for the extraction of oil by the solvent process, for which a loan of Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned by Government, was in course of erection at Tumkur.

Government Metal Factory

257. A scheme for the manufacture of sheet metal goods was sanctioned by Government during the year, and a suitable plant, purchased for Rs. 16,000 was erected on the Mysore Road in Bangalore City. Owing to difficulties in procuring a motor and accessories, there was delay in completing the installation and the factory did not commence work during the year.

Kaolin deposits.

258. The Special Officer appointed for the investigation of mineral industries, located kaolin deposit near Krishnarajapuram, 6 miles from Bangalore. Deposits promising a minimum of 35,000 tons were located at 8 other places. Of the deposits found, those at Krishnarajapuram and Sulikunte are expected to contain 48,000 and 30,000 tons respectively of crude Kaolin. An experimental washing plant was constructed at Bangalore and a large number of samples representing different grades was collected and sent for analysis, the results of which were reported to be satisfactory. Samples of washed material were sent for analysis and manufacture of porcelain-ware to the Calcutta Pottery Works. Several physical and heat tests on the Krishnarajapuram washed material showed that it was suitable for the manufacture of stone ware.

Government weaving factory.

259. Goods to the value of Rs. 34,750 were manufactured and sold at a net profit of Rs. 4,408. Thirty looms were at work and the number of men engaged in the weaving factory averaged 65 daily. The weaving factory was placed under the supervision of one of the Inspectors under the general management of the Textile Assistant. Besides the usual weaving, experimental work was undertaken in the factory. The demonstration parties continued to do useful work, but progress was retarded owing to want of adequate staff. 681 fly shuttles and 140 tappets were sold and 750 weavers were trained to work on the improved looms.

Manufacture of Sandalwood Oil.

260. There are two factories for the manufacture of sandalwood oil in the State, Bangalore Factory in which distillation of oil was first started and the Mysore Factory which started work on the 30th August 1917.

Both the factories together dealt with 1,222 tons of sandalwood and manufactured 1,14,965 lbs. of oil during the period ending the 30th June 1918.

The value of the oil sold and in transit to the London Agency amounted Rs. 24,16,703.

Iron Scheme.

261. During the year under review, the scheme for the economic utilization of the iron ore on the Bababudan Hills in the Kadur District matured and it was decided to start the manufacture of charcoal and pig iron, with the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited as Managing Agents for the construction and working of the wood distillation and iron works. A senior officer of the Public Works Department was placed on special duty to attend to the necessary preliminary arrangements at Benkipur where the works will be located.

Miscellaneous.

262. In response to the requisition of the Indian Munitions Board for the supply of 10,000 army blankets, the department arranged for the manufacture of blankets of approved pattern at Satnur, Chiknayakanhalli and Hunsur and their supply to the Munitions Board. 5,818 blankets were supplied to the Board during the year.

263. The opening of a small workshop in each district except Bangalore and Mysore having been sanctioned, steps were taken to open such workshops at Shimoga and Chitaldrug.

Factories.

264. The following statement shows the number of factories in the State (excluding the mines), the number of persons employed and the outturn :—

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of outturn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills ...	9	405	9,70,098
Cotton presses ...	3	233	54,39,921
Cotton-mills ...	2	2,017	53,95,295
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills. ...	3	63	10,839
Woollen mills ...	1	565	17,99,531
Bone crushing mill and coffee works ...	7	181	1,29,920
Dye works ...	2	108	90,568
Rice mills ...	17	361	18,05,375
Oil mills ...	1	20	36,500
Brick and tile factories ...	16	515	1,93,200
Timber mills ...	5	117	1,03,670
Cigar factories ...	1	40	75,000
Hoisery factory ...	1	20	25,000
Tannery ...	2	130	3,25,868
Wheat flour mills ...	2	30	40,000
Taxidermic works ...	2	75	30,000
Saw mill ...	1	45	50,000
Sugar factories ...	1	50	10,000
Sandal oil factory ...	2	450	1,80,000*
Iron and brass foundries ...	1	7	1,800
Slate pencil factory ...	2	40	27,720

* *N.B.*—Information for Mysore Factory not furnished.

V. Trade and Commerce (1917-1918).

Trade and Commerce.

265. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were food grains, arecanut, copra, silk, hides, cotton, timber and coffee; and the principal imports were piece-goods, yarn, rice, *dhal*, sugar, salt, metals and kerosene oil. The value of exports was about Rs. 73,600,000 and of imports Rs. 92,200,000, as against Rs. 68,100,000 and Rs. 82,600,000 respectively in 1916-17. Coffee planters and dealers in foreign goods were affected by the prevalence of war conditions, and money market continued tight. The price of cotton in Chitaldrug District rose higher than in 1916-17, which was a record year for high prices in cotton.

266. The Bureau of Commercial Information has been collecting statistics of foreign railborne traffic every quarter and publishing them annually. Statistics of cotton-spinning and weaving are also being collected and forwarded to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for publication in the bulletins of the Statistical Department in the Government of India. Preparations are being made to open a Commercial Museum in Mysore and the Bureau maintains a free Commercial Library in Bangalore. Two Commercial Correspondents in Bombay and Madras respectively keep the State in touch with the commercial conditions of the two cities.

Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

267. The Chamber of Commerce started in 1915-16 has been doing useful work, the number of members on the roll being 136. It publishes a fortnightly trade bulletin, and discusses questions relating to trade and commerce. Branches have been formed at Tumkur, Tiptur, Davangere, Chikmaglur and Channapatna. It has been affiliated to the British Imperial Council of Commerce and to the Associated Indian Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. It sends representatives to the Economic Conference and to the Bangalore Municipality, and the Departments of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics of the India Government have included the Chamber in the list of those who receive their publications concerning commerce and industry.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc. (1917-18).

Co-operative Societies. General.

268. To provide for the growing needs of the department, a reorganisation of the same was sanctioned providing for 1 Deputy Registrar, 2 Assistant Registrars and 34 Inspectors and a Manager to the Registrar's Office. An examination called " The Co-operative Inspectors' Examination " was instituted and a pass in it was made compulsory for Inspectors of Co-operative Societies and the Head Clerk of the Registrar's Office. The attention of the department was concentrated more on the consolidation of the working of the existing societies than on increasing their number. The spread of the co-operative movement in the malnad tracts of the State made fair progress, the number of societies in these tracts having increased from 143 to 173.

Working of the Societies.

269. During the year, 141 new societies were registered as against 174 in the previous year and the registration of 18 societies was cancelled. The total number of societies in the State at the end of the year was 1097 as against 974 at the end of 1916-17. Of these, 212 societies were in the Bangalore District, 125 in the Kolar District, 177 in the Tumkur District, 139 in the Mysore District, 149 in the Hassan District, 152 in the Shimoga District, 59 in the Kadur District and 84 in the Chitaldrug District. Thus there was one Society on an average for every 15 villages and every 5,201 persons in the State. Classified according to their objects there were :—

1,034	Credit societies.
46	Purchase and sale societies.
2	Production societies.
12	Production and sale societies and
3	of a miscellaneous character.
1,097	

270. Two were principal central institutions for financing the co-operative societies in the State, two District Central Banks, 15 Federal Banking Unions and the rest were agricultural and non-agricultural societies, mostly credit institutions for promoting thrift and self-help and for providing to members money at cheap rates of interest. The total number of members rose from 74,906 to 81,168 and the working capital from Rs. 57,64,024 to Rs. 65,04,632. The total transactions during the year amounted to Rs. 2,23,39,334 as against Rs. 2,15,02,190 in 1916-17. The total net profits and the reserve fund were Rs. 3,26,476 and Rs. 3,30,539 respectively while the deposits amounted to Rs. 20,63,455 during the year. The War and the tightness of the money market affected the financing of the movement. The very high prices of yarn and dyes and the reduced demand for cloths caused by abnormal increase in their prices brought the work of some of the weavers' societies to a stand still. Several of the societies formed for purposes of rice hulling, jaggory making, lift irrigation, etc., were unable to start work on account of the difficulty of getting the necessary machinery and of the enormous increase in their prices. Audit and inspection work continued to receive attention during the year and the question of providing a more satisfactory system of audit was brought to the notice of Government.

271. The seventh Provincial Conference was held at Mysore during Dasara. Eight District and 70 Taluk Conferences were held during the year when subjects of local interest were discussed and doubts cleared. The Departmental Conference also met for the fourth time. During the year, an order was passed that Co-operative Conferences should form part of District and Taluk Conferences organized by the District Committees of the Economic Conference every year. With a view to prevent the loans from being monopolised by the Committee Members, a rule was passed limiting the loans admissible to Committee Members of a Co-operative Society to not more than 25% of the total loans outstanding against all the members and to meet possible hardship, the Registrar was authorised to exempt particular societies from the operation of this rule.

Agricultural Banks.

272. The number of working agricultural banks during the year was 2, *viz.*, those at Palhalli and Hongenhalli. Both paid up their dues to Government in full. The total receipts and disbursements were Rs. 4,290 and Rs. 3,832

respectively as against Rs. 7,487 and Rs. 7,320 respectively in 1916-17. The closing balance of these banks was Rs. 199-3-6 and Rs. 259-4-9 respectively. The total instalments of loans outstanding against the defunct banks was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 7,52,104, the repayment amounted to Rs. 7,16,785 and the balance still to be recovered was Rs. 35,319. Out of 59 banks, 49 have paid the Government loan in full and the accounts of 10 banks remained to be adjusted. At the close of the year, there were 40 co-operative societies started in places where Agricultural Banks had been in existence. The functions of the Inspector of Agricultural Banks in Mysore were defined during the year. The total realization towards Government dues from both the Coffee Banks amounted to Rs. 3,412. The total amount thus recovered from all the banks was Rs. 7,20,197.

Joint Stock Companies having share capital.

273. There were 65 such companies, on 31st March 1917, with a subscribed capital of Rs. 65,34,456 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 47,37,966. The number of companies registered during the year ending 31st March 1918 was 8. Two companies with subscribed and paid-up capitals of Rs. 86,570 and Rs. 32,750 respectively ceased to work during the year. Thus there were 71 companies working on 31st March 1918. Of these 42 transacted business connected with banking, mostly combined with trading, and in a few cases with insurance, etc., 2 were engaged in transport work, 3 were mills and presses, 3 were engaged in mining, etc., 1 in the acquisition of lands and buildings and 20 in other kinds of business. The Mysore Bank and its branches at various trading centres continued to do much useful work.

274. The Inspector-General of Registration ceased to be, and the Deputy Director of Commercial Developments was appointed *ex-officio* Registrar of Joint Stock Companies with effect from 1st February 1918.

Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies.

275. Five societies were registered under Regulation III of 1904 during the year, the total number of such societies working at the end of March 1918 being 35.

VII. Transfers of Land (1917-18).

Transfers of Land.

276. During the year under report, there were 310 transfers of land by orders of courts (civil and revenue) involving 993 acres as against 878 transfers involving 5,697 acres in 1916-17. The number of transfers by private contracts or gifts was 11,844 involving 71,873 acres as against 14,191 involving 59,505 acres in the previous year. The total extent of land which changed hands during the year as compared with that in the previous year was as follows:—

	1917-18	1916-17
	Acres	Acres
From Agriculturists to agriculturists	53,779	51,178
Do to non-agriculturists	8,715	11,151
From non-agriculturists to agriculturists	12,858	13,120
From non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists ..	7,105	7,019

There was a slight decrease in the total extent of lands transferred during the year, as compared with the previous year. The net result of the transfers between agriculturists and non-agriculturists was favourable to agriculturists by 4,143 acres.

VIII. Condition of the People (1917-18).

Condition of the People

277. The year was on the whole a prosperous one to the agriculturist and the labourer. For such further detail regarding season and rainfall, trade and commerce, and vital statistics as throw light on the condition of the people, reference may be made to the respective sections in this report. With a view to afford protection to the coffee industry and give some relief to the coffee planters, Government were pleased to sanction a special scheme of loans to planters on the analogy of the Takavi system. As in the previous year, public health was not satisfactory on account of plague and cholera prevailing in several parts of the State.

278. The total number of village improvement committees for the whole State during the year was 8,820 as against 8,661 in 1916-17. The number of villages served by the committees was 15,389. At the end of the year there were 816 villages without these committees. Of the total number of committees, 5,026 subscribed for newspapers, 3,932 held weekly meetings for instruction and recreation and 5,353 village committees devoted half a day a week to labour for communal purposes. A sum of Rs. 91,359 was collected as village common fund and the value of work done without aid from Government was Rs. 5,82,780. Conferences were held in all the districts and taluks when stock was taken of work actually done under the Village Improvement Scheme and other measures of special importance. Lists were prepared of major and minor wants of the districts or taluks concerned. Village Improvement Scheme.

IX. Forest (1917-18).

279. In all, 12 blocks with an aggregate area of 74·58 square miles were notified as State Forests during the year and an extent of 35 acres was excluded from State Forests, bringing the total area of State Forests at the end of the year to 3178·27 square miles as against 3103·74 square miles at the beginning of the year. Inclusive of one block notified under Section 35 of the Forest Regulation, 40 blocks with an area of 165 square miles were added to the list of reserved lands and 12 blocks transferred to the list of State Forests, the extent of reserved lands deducted on this account being 88 square miles. In consequence of these additions and deductions there were 96 blocks of reserved lands at the close of the year with an aggregate area of 521 square miles. State Forests.

280. Forty-nine blocks were constituted into village forests during the year of which 23 were in Kolar, 18 in Mysore, 5 in Tumkur and 1 in each of the districts of Chitaldrug, Kadur and Shimoga. Village Forests.

281. There were 53 blocks of an aggregate area of 393 square miles pending settlement or final notification at the beginning of the year. To this were added 39 blocks during the year making a total of 92 blocks with an area of 554 square miles. Of these, 30 blocks with an area of 121 square miles were settled during the year and completion reports in respect of 12 blocks were submitted leaving a balance of 50 blocks of a total area of 367 square miles pending settlement at the close of the year. Forest Settlements.

282. New lines to the length of 120 miles and 2 furlongs were cut during the year mostly in Kadur and Shimoga Districts. Existing lines were repaired to a length of 4,060 miles and cleared of re-growth. Preliminary demarcation lines to a length of 289 miles were cut in respect of blocks notified under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation and the work of putting up cairns, sign boards and mile and furlong stones received due attention as usual. The total cost of demarcation incurred amounted to Rs. 11,222. Demarcation.

283. An area of 223·52 square miles inclusive of overlaps and enclosures was surveyed during the year. Field-sheets of 17 State Forests and 2 working-plan maps containing between them 7 State Forests of the Shimoga District were fairdrawn for publication. 630 printed maps were hand-coloured. Maps of 24 State Forests were printed and published against 5 in the previous year. The cost under "Survey" amounted to Rs. 13,606 against Rs. 12,680 in the previous year. Forest Surveys.

284. Working plans for an area of 93 square miles of the Mysore Division were sanctioned during the year. Preliminary inspection of 107 square miles of forest in Shimoga and Kadur Districts was also done. All other State Forests for which no regular working plans existed were, as usual, worked under provisional working plans. Working Plans.

285. New roads and bridle paths to the extent of 22 miles were opened and old roads to the length of 285 miles were repaired. In addition to this the long-pending project of the Hebbe-Khandya road was taken up in the Kadur District and earth-work was carried out to a length of 6½ miles. The construction of a dam across the Nirhalla valley for supplying water to the Sukalhatti Lodge and garden was practically completed. Of the works included in the triennial programme, estimates in respect of four roads were sanctioned during the Communications and Buildings.

year and in respect of 3 of them, work was taken up. The amount spent on new works and repairs amounted to Rs. 29,231. A sum of Rs. 17,127 was spent on the construction of new buildings and Rs. 6,052 on repairs to old ones. The sinking of 5 new wells was taken up during the year of which 2 were completed. Three old wells were deepened, one of them being revetted with stone. A pipe line was laid out from the reservoir to the nursery at Marikanve for watering the plants.

Protection of Forests. Offences.

286. At the beginning of the year, 46 cases were pending with magistrates and 67 with departmental officers. One thousand one hundred and eighty-six cases were reported during the year making a total of 1,299 cases to be dealt with. Of the new cases 42 were placed before magistrates and 1,144 were departmentaly dealt with. Of the 88 cases before magistrates 27 cases involving 52 persons ended in conviction, 11 cases with 61 persons were acquitted, 12 withdrawn and compounded and 3 withdrawn for want of evidence, leaving 35 cases pending disposal at the close of the year. Of the remaining 1,211 cases, 1,147 involving 2,198 persons were compounded and 3 cases involving 6 persons were discharged, leaving 61 cases pending at the close of the year. The compensation fees recovered in respect of the cases compounded, amounted to Rs. 10,300. In addition, 70 cases out of a total of 405 cases in respect of injury to sandal trees were disposed of during the year and a sum of Rs. 1,068 was recovered as fine leaving 335 cases pending disposal at the close of the year.

Fire protection.

287. Attempt was made to protect an area of 17,15,547 acres against 16,88,475 in the previous year, the protection being successful in 95·7 per cent. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 40,615 against Rs. 39,099 in the previous year.

Grazing.

288. With the exception of exploited coupes, plantations and areas under cultural operations, all the State forests were thrown open for the grazing of horned cattle including sheep but excluding goats. The number of horned cattle permitted to graze on pre-paid licenses was 2,27,660 and under the lumpsum system 1,31,273. The Amrut Mahal cattle enjoyed free grazing in the State forests. The demand under grazing amounted to Rs. 66,598 as against Rs. 1,70,203 in 1916-17 which included Rs. 1,02,807, being the demand for 9 years' kavals leased out to the British Grass Farm Department. The number of cattle impounded was 4,994 and the fines realised amounted to Rs. 585 excluding the sum of Rs. 58 realised by the sale of unclaimed cattle.

Protection against injury from natural causes.

289. No new areas were affected by the spike disease. The Director of Agriculture continued his investigation into the origin and spread of the spike disease. Some damage was noticeable in the teak plantations of Lakkavalli on account of teak defoliators. The damage from wild animals was heavy during the year. Attempts were made to eradicate lantana over a large area and a large number of climbers which were hindering the growth of valuable trees was cut down.

Improvement of Forest growth.

290. On the whole, the year under report was very favourable over a major portion of the State for the regeneration not only of valuable deciduous species like teak, sandal, honne, etc., but also of ever-greens like devadari, hebbalasu, etc. As usual, assistance to establish seedlings of the desirable species in the shape of hoeing round, weeding and freeing and excessive overhead cover was given. To supplement natural regeneration patch planting was done as usual in all the coupes of the high forests with teak plants raised in nurseries. With a view to afforest Chamundi Hills 450 basketted ornamental plants were put in one yard cubic pits and the results are reported to be fair and encouraging.

291. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and other forest produce removed during the year. Out-turn of Forest Produce.

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons and cwt.	Remarks
TIMBER.						
By Government Agency ...	4,88,746	Nil	Nil	9,317 kaves 47 trees.	Nil	
„ Purchasers ...	3,74,530	„	„	134 spokes.	„	
„ Free grantees ...	4,335	„	„	636 kaves ...	„	
„ Right holders ...	52,675	„	„	Nil	„	
Total ...	920,286	„	„	9,953 kaves 47 trees. 134 spokes.	,	
FUEL.						
By Government Agency ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	7,684½	
„ Purchasers ...	„	„	„	„	81,622	
„ Free grantees ...	„	„	„	„	2	
„ Right holders ...	„	„	„	„	Nil	
Total ...	„	„	„	„	89,308½	
BAMBOOS.						
By Government Agency ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,11,818	Nil	
„ Purchasers ...	„	„	„	48,73,417	„	
„ Free grantees ...	„	„	„	23,039	„	
„ Right holders ...	„	„	„	3,850	„	
Total ...	„	„	„	5,012,124	„	
MINOR FOREST PRODUCE.						
By Government Agency ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Total value of minor forest produce removed by purchasers was Rs. 5,44,931.
„ Purchasers ...	„	„	„	„	0-9-14	
„ Free grantees ...	„	„	„	„	...	
„ Right holders ...	„	„	„	„	...	
Total ...	„	„	„	„	0-9-14	

292. The quantity of timber sold during year was 6,47,695 cubic feet as against 6,47,608 in the previous year and the amount realised was Rs. 6,58,996 as against Rs. 6,43,852 during 1916-17. Exploitation by Departmental Agency. Timber.

293. Departmental extraction of fuel amounted to 7,684½ tons as against 2,361 tons and the demand under this head amounted to Rs. 14,660 as against Rs. 28,349 in the previous year. The number of bamboos extracted during the year was 50,12,124 as against 59,99,964 in the previous year, the demand on this account being Rs. 5,267 as against Rs. 5,871. Fuel and Bamboos.

294. There were no departmental collections. The demand of Rs. 520 during the year represents the value of lac collected departmentally which had remained unsold in the previous year. The exploitation was transferred wholly to private agency. Minor Forest Produce.

295. The exploitation of sandalwood was as usual mainly confined to mature trees and ground-hidden roots. The total quantity of rough wood collected during the year was 2,891 tons and 5 cwt.; including the previous year's balance the total quantity available for preparation for the market was 4,084 tons and 6 cwt. As there was no auction sale during the year and the quantity to be served to Out-turn of Sandal Wood.

factories had been limited down the preparation work was carried out only to the extent required. The quantity taken up for working amounted to 2,201 tons, 13 cwt., the out-turn of good wood and white chips being 1,657 tons, 16 cwt. and 278 tons 1 cwt., respectively, the remainder having been lost in conversion. The balance of rough wood on hand at the close of the year was 1,882 tons, 13 cwt. The expenditure incurred on the collection of rough wood and its preparation amounted to Rs. 92,381 as against Rs. 73,088 in the previous year, the increase being due to the larger collection of rough wood.

Sandalwood sales.

296. There were no auction sales of the wood as all the wood was required for the Sandal-wood Oil Factories at Bangalore and Mysore which took 1,752 tons and 15 cwts. worth Rs. 27,56,564 of which 440 tons and 15 cwts. were awaiting delivery to suit the convenience of the factories. Retail sales effected during the year amounted to 3 tons and 16 cwts. valued at Rs. 3,986. The total demand worked up to Rs. 24,82,241 as against Rs. 33,02,288 in the previous year.

Financial Results. Demand and Collection.

297. With the previous balance of Rs. 15,84,045 the total demand amounted to Rs. 54,74,927 while the collections inclusive of Rs. 1,988 written off the accounts were Rs. 43,81,636 leaving a balance of Rs. 10,93,291. The following comparative statement shows the details of actual receipts under several heads.

Particulars	Actual collections for 1916-17	Actual collections for 1917-18
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Sandal wood	28,62,835	27,60,761
2. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government Agency—		
Timber	6,78,231	6,68,697
Firewood and charcoal	34,032	14,856
Bamboos	3,214	4,226
Grass and other minor produce	7,061	474
3. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by private agency—		
Timber	1,57,659	1,37,545
Fire wood and charcoal	63,172	74,884
Bamboos	60,396	54,485
Grazing and other fodder grass	75,953	75,551
Other minor produce	5,17,836	5,44,457
Miscellaneous—		
Fines and forfeitures	213	252
Rent on toddy trees	1,225	1,027
Miscellaneous	35,734	44,421
Total ...	44,97,561	43,81,636

The realisations under timber are about Rs. 10,000 in excess of the actual demand for the year but fall short of the previous year's collections on account of a smaller supply of sleepers during the year.

Expenditure.

298. The total expenditure during the year (exclusive of the charges of Rs. 11,185 relating to the game preserves establishment, Rs. 450 on account of refunds and 1,723 on account of the settlement of the Mahratta Kunbis) was Rs. 10,50,567 as against Rs. 9,38,051 in the previous year.

299. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 5,95,940 was spent under A. "Conservancy and works" as against Rs. 5,41,659 in the previous year and Rs. 4,54,626 on "Establishment" as against Rs. 3,96,398 in the previous year.

Surplus.

300. The excess of receipts over expenditure (exclusive of the three items above specified) amounted to Rs. 33,31,070 as against Rs. 35,59,510 in the preceding year.

301. The following table shows the percentage of charges to receipts in respect of sandalwood as compared with other items. Comparitive Financial Results.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Sandal-wood, including white chips	24,82,241	92,381	23,89,860	3·7
Other produce	6,79,432	2,48,985	4,30,447	36·6
Total ...	31,61,673	3,41,366	28,20,307	40·3

302. The shifting of the saw-mill from Kumsi to Shimoga and its erection at its new site was completed by the end of April 1918. It commenced work on the 29th idem and worked for 52 days during the year. Owing to the defective nature of the feeding only inferior logs of Jungle wood species could be handled. In all, 6,740 cubic feet of logs were sawn yielding 3,371 cubic feet of scantlings. Of this, 4501 cubic feet were sold for Rs. 502. Inclusive of installation and establishment charges and the cost of spare parts a sum of Rs. 6,677 was spent during the year. Saw Mill.

303. With 8 families consisting of 25 souls settled during the year there were in all 254 families consisting of 1,218 persons settled in the ghat colonies at the close of the year. Inclusive of 26¼ acres of wet land assigned to new settlers, the total area given out for cultivation up to the close of the year was 920 acres bearing an annual assessment of Rs. 1,897. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,723 bringing the total outlay on the scheme since its inception to Rs. 27,097. Settlement of the Mahratta Kunbis.

304. During the year the first conference of forest officers was opened under the auspices of the Mysore Forest Association. A quarterly journal of the association was also started and two issues of it were published. As a war measure the control of the tanning barks was taken over by Government. A Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests was deputed on the work of preparing working plans for the bamboo area of the Kadur and Shimoga Districts within a workable distance of Benkipur for the paper pulp industry. Laboratory experiments having shown that straw boards could be manufactured from bamoos, Lantana and waste paper, a preliminary scheme for the manufacture of straw boards was sanctioned by Government. No effective steps towards establishing pencil and match industries could be taken during the year owing to the impossibility of procuring machinery on account of the War. General.

X. Mining and Geology (1917-18).

305. The work of the Department of Mines and Geology during the year followed the scheme of reorganization prepared by the Director of Mines and Geology in 1915 and approved by Government in 1917. Special attention was paid during the year to mineral exploration and survey work and to the investigation of the possibilities of the development of industries in connection with limestone, bauxite, graphite, asbestos, soda earth and kaolin. The rules for the grant of mining leases and the form of the lease were amended, the Mysore Explosives Rules were revised and a set of the Explosives Rules embodying all matters concerning the functions of the Village Police was drawn up for incorporation in the Mysore Village Manual. The Kannada edition of the bulletin No. 7 on the mineral resources of Mysore was completed. A Kanarese translation of Bulletin No. 8 containing a synopsis of the rules and orders for the grant of mineral licenses and leases was prepared, but could not be issued before the close of the year. Vol. XV, Part II of the Records containing the technical reports and maps in respect of the work done during the year 1915-16 was issued. The system of accounts of the department was examined by Mr. K. L. Datta, Special Financial Officer and in accordance with his suggestions, the Government ordered a revised system of account procedure to be adopted in future. At the instance of the Director of Industries and Commerce, certain areas in the neighbourhood of Whitefield and Melkote were reserved for the purposes of the operations of the Department of Industries General.

and Commerce in connection with the Kaolin industry. The three Geological probationers entertained in 1915 as well as the one appointed in 1917 were deputed to Shimoga in January 1918 to study the manganese mining operations carried on there by the Workington Iron and Steel Co.

Licenses and Leases.

306. Three fresh leases were granted during the year, while five of those issued in previous years ceased to be operative. The three fresh leases granted were for Magnesite and Chrome.

The following licenses and leases were current at the close of the year under report as compared with the previous year.

	1916-17.	1917-18.
Mining leases ...	34	32
Licenses for prospecting ...	67	69
„ collecting ...	5	6
„ exploring ...	6	12
	112	119

Number of mines, etc., at work.

307. Work was crried on during the year on 8 mining and 30 prospecting blocks. Of these, 5 were for gold, 11 for manganese, 13 for chrome, 1 for antimony, 1 for copper, 1 for asbestos, 1 for mica and 5 for kaolin.

Gold.

308. With the exception of the "Gold Fields of Mysore," and "General Exploration Ltd.," all the mines on the Kolar Gold Fields, *viz.*, Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum, Nandydrug and Balaghat produced gold during the year, while no work was done outside the Kolar Gold Fields.

Gold Produced.

309. The total output of bar gold during 1917-18 was 524,264 oz. of an approximate value of Rs. 3,01,45,365 compared with 549,816 ozs. of the value of Rs. 3,16,21,635 in 1916-17, shows a decrease of 25,552 ozs. in output and Rs. 14,76,270 in value. The decrease was due to the reduction of tonnage of ore milled. The delay in getting the essential supplies as well as the uncertainty of transport by sea, necessitated the enforcement of economy in the use of explosives and this retrenchment coupled with the shortage of skilled and unskilled labour led to a material reduction in the scale of development work.

Royalty.

310. The total royalty for 1917-18 was approximately Rs. 17,23,943 against Rs. 18,10,913 in the preceding year.

Manganese.

311. The bulk of the ore was raised from Kumsi and Python blocks in the Shimoga District owned by the Workington Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. Some work was also done in certain other blocks in the Tumkur, Chitaldrug and other districts. The total quantity of ore obtained and exported was 31,331 and 7,259 tons respectively against 20,674 and 4,599 tons in the preceding year. The Royalty payable to Government was Rs. 4,537 against Rs. 2,999 in the year previous.

Chrome.

312. There was more than usual activity during the year in respect of this mineral chiefly owing to the increased prices and demand for the ore for munition purposes. The quantity of ore collected during the year was 12,443 tons and that exported 8,359 tons against 10,184 and 6,468 tons respectively in the previous year. The royalty payable to Government was Rs. 6,006.

Magnesite.

313. The quantity of magnesite raised was 50 tons against 110 tons in the previous year; and the royalty payable on the 1,197 tons raised during previous years and exported during the year was Rs. 1,198.

Asbestos.

314. There were two licenses current during the year against one in the previous year and both of them were in respect of blocks in the Hassan District. Increased attention was paid during the year to prospecting for asbestos in the Kabbur block in the Hole-Narasipur Taluk and a serious attempt is being made to start an asbestos industry on a large scale. The quantity of asbestos collected was 229 tons 15 cwts. and that sold was 217 tons 7 cwts. against 10 tons raised and sold in the previous year, the royalty paid to Government being Rs. 322-8-0 against Rs. 9 in 1916-17.

Mica.

315. Six licenses were current for mica in 1917-18 against 4 in the previous year. The quantity of mica raised and removed was 1,994 and 1,302 lbs. respectively and the royalty payable was Rs. 53.

316. There was only one license current for antimony on a block of land near Chikkanahalli in the Chitaldrug District. Smelting operations were conducted on a small scale in this block which resulted in the production of 98 lbs. of antimony regulus, 152 lbs. of antimony crude and 25 lbs. of antimony glass. Antimony.

317. Six licenses for collecting corundum were current during the year, but there was no activity worth mentioning in respect of the exploitation of this mineral during the year. Corundum.

318. As in the previous year there was one license current for galena over a block near Kurubarmardikere in the Hiriyur Taluk, Chitaldrug District. 65 lbs. of galena were obtained, but no ore was sold for want of demand. Galena.

319. Nine licenses were current during the year for kaolin. A quantity of 2,072 tons of crude material was extracted and 1,664 tons removed from the several blocks in the Bangalore and Kolar Districts for purposes of local manufacture. The royalty payable to Government was Rs. 416 as against Rs. 64 in the previous year. Four companies in the Kolar Gold Fields have formed themselves into a new combine called the Kolar Brick Making Co., Ltd., with the object of meeting the demands of the companies on the Fields for bricks, crucibles, etc. The large accumulation of slimes hitherto unused at the Fields is now being utilized for the manufacture of bricks with an admixture of ordinary loamy clay obtained in the immediate neighbourhood. These are pronounced to be of an excellent quality and superior to those obtained from outside. Kaolin.

320. Two licenses were current for potstone as in the previous year, but no work was done in respect of this mineral during the year under report. Potstone.

321. As in the previous year, 3 licenses were current for ochres over certain blocks in the Chitaldrug District. No work of any importance was carried on over these blocks owing to the difficulties in the transport of the material by rail. Ochres.

322. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the calendar year 1917 was 26,425 as against 26,970. Of these 24,531 were employed in gold mining alone as against 25,270 in the previous year. Number of persons employed.

323. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in the mines was 164 as against 192 reported in 1916. Of these, 46 were fatal, resulting in the death of 69 persons and giving a mortality of 2·61 per 1,000 employed. Of the total number of accidents 10 were due to air blasts involving the loss of 16 lives. Accidents.

324. Five persons were prosecuted for breach of the Mysore Mines Regulation and Rules and all were convicted. In one case not resulting in accident, one person was prosecuted and convicted for breach of rules. In addition, 12 persons were departmentally punished for less serious offences by fines or by the cancellation or suspension of their certificates. Prosecutions.

325. During the year, 874 obtained certificates, 435 as *mestries*, 190 as blasters, 205 as engine drivers of the first class and 44 as drivers of the second class. The examination for engine drivers was started in December 1917. Certificates for *mestries* and blasters.

326. A considerable area of country was traversed and examined and satisfactory results were obtained in regard to several difficult and doubtful points of interest. The hitherto unexplored portions of the Sagar Taluk were surveyed, but a great deal of prospecting work is necessary before it can be said that this area is altogether wanting in minerals of economic value. Investigation was made of the extent, quality and approximate quantity of the felspar in the pegmatite in the Hole-Narasipur Taluk. Mineral surveys of parts of the Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga Districts were carried out. Geological survey.

327. Some iron ore deposits were examined and samples analysed with satisfactory results in certain cases. A number of ferruginous bauxites obtained in the Kemmangundi valley of the Kadur District were analysed and the results show that there is a great deal of iron-oxide which would detract the value of bauxite as an aluminium ore. The low hills near Sivaganga about 6 miles east of Holalkere Town were prospected for bauxite and patches of ferruginous bauxite were found on the hills north and south of the road to Chitaldrug. Prospecting and Economic enquiries. (1) Iron.

328. The limestone deposits in and near the Voblapur area in the Tumkur District were further investigated in detail and a number of samples of limestone analysed to ascertain their suitability for the purposes of cynamide and the paper (2) Limestone.

pulp industries but were found to be unfit; but they were found suitable for flux and cement purposes. Another deposit of limestone was examined in the neighbourhood of Javagondanhalli on the Sira-Chitaldrug road. The deposits in the vicinity of the south-west of Marikanve and Ittigehalli were examined for the requirements of the Special Forest Officer.

(3) Kaolin,

329. The kaolin deposits near Bagade in the Arsikere Taluk were tested and a preliminary examination made of the occurrence of kaolin and clay at Hebballa near Mandya. The deposits of tile clays round Tirthahalli were inspected by an officer of the Department with a view to ascertain the quantity of clay available for the manufacture of tiles, etc., by the Tirthahalli tile factory.

(4) Asbestos.

330. There was a considerable amount of activity in connection with asbestos during the year. Three localities were examined for asbestos, one near Mandya, another near Avalahalli, close to Bangalore, and the third 2½ miles north of Bidadi, but the mineral was found to be insufficient except in the last place.

(5) Sodium carbonate.

331. Experimental work in connection with the possibilities of extracting clean sodium carbonate from the deposits of alkaline earth near Mandya was conducted at the Indian Institute of Science and the results so far obtained are satisfactory.

(6) Manufacture of glass bangles.

332. With a view to studying the available material and the requirements of the glass bangle industry, two bangle factories, one in Tumkur and the other in Koratagere Sub-Taluk were inspected and necessary information obtained.

(7) Graphite.

333. The dark ferruginous schists south of the Butt Hill and near the village of Badgurki in the Bowringpet Taluk were prospected for graphite without satisfactory results. In the area round about Sargur in the Heggaddevankote Taluk, graphite has been found largely disseminated in certain classes of acid schists. The chrome deposits of the Nuggihalli schist belt were mapped in detail and the occurrence and distribution of minerals like staurolite, etc., were also noted.

The Geological Museum and Library.

334. With regard to the rocks and minerals of the State, the card index system has been started in which information regarding the occurrence of minerals, their character, use and methods of treatment and allied metallurgical subjects was collected from journals and periodicals received from time to time. The total number of books added was 181 of which 10 were purchased and 171 were received in exchange for the publications of the department.

Laboratory.

335. The number of assays and analyses of ores and minerals carried out for this department at the chemical laboratory of the Agricultural Department, was twenty of which three were for graphite, two for limestone, one for chrome ore, five for iron ore, six for ochres, one for manganese ore, one for concentrates of lead, zinc, etc., and one for analysis of Kolar rock.

Explosives and their inspection.

336. The total number of explosive licenses granted during the calendar year 1917 was 258 against 281 in the previous year. All the magazines and some of the smaller licensed premises were periodically inspected. Their general upkeep was found to be satisfactory. No information of theft of explosives either from magazines or from licensed premises has been received, but 10 complaints of illegal or dishonest possession of explosives were received and in 9 of these cases convictions were secured.

337. There was an accident caused by using gun-powder for blasting purposes in the Tumkur District, which resulted in the amputation of the man's arm. There were 13 accidents in the Kolar Gold Fields, in connection with the use of high explosives.

XI. Public Works (1917-18).

Administrative measures.

338. With a view to meet the increasing demand for artistic designs for buildings in all the districts, a separate Division known as the "Architect's Division" was temporarily constituted with headquarters at Mysore. A new Public Works Division, designated "New Palace Division", was also constituted during the year for the construction of a new Palace in the Mysore City for the accommodation of Royal Guests. The channel works comprised under No. IV Division of the Krishnarajasagara Works having almost been completed, the Division was converted into an independent range. To push on rapidly with the investigation of

new irrigation projects and to expedite the preparation of estimates for the restoration of existing tanks, 8 Project Sub-Divisions were newly added, one for each district. The control and management of the Bangalore City Telephone system was transferred from the Water-Supply Division to the Electrical Department from the commencement of the official year.

339. The year's grant from all sources as finally sanctioned aggregated Rs. 69,51,216 of which Rs. 59,22,669 were spent, Rs. 10,28,549, being allowed to lapse. The expenditure of the year under report was less than that of the previous year which amounted to Rs 62,94,114, the difference of Rs. 3,71,445 being due to the comparatively smaller expenditure incurred on the Krishnarajasagara and allied works. The following statement gives the details under the several Fund heads:— Grant and outlay.

Fund heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	56,56,071	48,22,911	—8 33,160
Irrigation Cess Fund	3,26,784	2,23,134	—1,03,650
District Funds	5,08,185	4,53,648	—54,537
Village School Fund	73,714	40,913	—32,801
University Fund	1,42,418	1,36 391	—6,027
Palace Fund	3,357	7,150	+3,793
Contributions	2,40,687	2,38,522	—2,165
Total ...	69,51,216	59,22,669	—10,28,547

340. The expenditure under this head stood at Rs. 13,31,770 *viz.*, 11,05,890 on tanks and Rs. 2,25,880 on channels. Irrigation works not charged to Revenue.

341. The progress on the Krishnarajasagara dam was fairly satisfactory. The dam rose to a height of 98 feet in the flanks. In the centre the dam has been left at a level of 63 feet so that the gap may serve as a temporary waste-weir during construction. The work that is now being carried out relates to the second stage of the reservoir. Krishnarajasagara Works.

Other works done in this connection were:—the opening out of low level canals and the surveying of the high level canal from the dam.

342. The narrow portions of the Hemagiri channel between the 15th and 17th miles were widened, the Mundgere channel was improved and extended and the Chamaraja right bank canal was being excavated. Allied Works.

343. The expenditure incurred under this head amounted to Rs. 3,02,320 Rs. 2,17,088 being on tanks and Rs. 85,232 on Channels. Irrigation Works charged to Revenue.

344. The work of constructing a new tank across the Maralwadi stream near Mavathur in Kankanhalli Taluk, which had been stopped for some time was resumed during the year. Works in respect of the tanks, *viz.*, Bolappanahalli tank, Closepet Sub-Taluk, tank across the Vadli stream near Hairige, Hunsur Taluk, Melur Tank, Hunsur Taluk, the Manchipatna Hutchakere tank, Nagamangala Taluk, the Tagodur Kommonkere tank, Nanjangud Taluk, the Thimmanaikanahalli Agrahara tank, Sidlaghatta Taluk, the tank of Nidasale, Kunigal Taluk, the Deepambudi tank, Kunigal Taluk, Bavanhalli Tank, Chiknaikanahalli Taluk and the Sowlanga tank, Honnali Taluk made good progress and the work of feeding the Tarikere valley tanks from the Nagannana anicut, Tarikere taluk, also made satisfactory progress during the year. Tanks.

Under the minor tanks restoration scheme, the Revenue Department spent a sum of Rs. 1,03,451.

345. The deep cutting at Koppasage in connection with the construction of the anicut across the Bhrigu river was completed and masonry works were progressing along the whole length of the Channel. The work of improving the Sriramdevar south channel, Hassan District, progressed satisfactorily and improvements to the Krishnaraja Katte, Hassan District, were also slowly in progress. Channels.

Civil works. Buildings.

346. The expenditure on buildings amounted to Rs. 6,30,273 including Rs. 1,840 spent by civil officers on petty works and its distribution by departments stood as follows:—

	Rs.
Administration	1,27,543
Land Revenue	57,419
Excise	1,835
Education	1,17,550
Law and Justice	8,315
Jails	23,777
Police	58,164
Medical	74,892
Forest	69
Religious	995
Minor Departments	3,694
Miscellaneous	1,56,020

347. The following were the more important works in progress during the year.

Bangalore District.—Constructing an additional building for the Public Offices at Bangalore, extending the Revenue Survey Office building at Bangalore, certain items of work connected with the new High School building, construction of the new girls' school and of the Technological Institute and improvements of the Public Works Workshop and Stores.

Mysore District.—Constructing quarters at Mysore for the Secretariat clerks, constructing a new Collegiate High School at Mysore, improving the Jail buildings at Mysore, converting the old body guard lines at Mysore into quarters for the Mysore City Police, constructing subsidiary buildings to the Krishnaraja Hospital at Mysore and completing it, laying out the north yard of the Palace, constructing a new bed-room or residential block and new office block to the Palace, constructing new (guests') Palace near the Lalitadri Hills, constructing Travellers' Bungalow or European guests' quarters and Indian guests' quarters and quarters for the members of the Mysore Representative Assembly in Mysore, improvements at the North and South gates of the Fort at the same place.

Kolar District.—Constructing new Taluk Cutcherry at Sidlaghatta and quarters for the police constables at Nandydrug on the Kolar Gold Fields.

Kadur District.—Constructing new Taluk Cutcherry at Chikmaglur.

Hassan District.—Constructing new High School at Hassan.

348. The expenditure on repairs to civil buildings amounted to Rs. 1,02,953 including a sum of Rs. 18,302 spent by civil officers on petty repairs to buildings in their charge.

Communications.

349. The outlay on original works under communications amounted to Rs. 1,35,802, of which Rs 1,14,777 were incurred on roads, Rs. 9 on boat-bridges and ferries, Rs. 20,955 on accommodation for travellers and Rs. 61 on miscellaneous items. Important among the road works were improvement of the Chamundi Hill road, opening a bridle path and foot path to the top of Sri Himavat Gopalaswamy Hill, constructing a bridge across the Bhrugu river on the Hunsur-Begur road, widening to roadwidth the bridle path on the Talguppa Aralgode extension between Heddense and the ghat head Shimoga District, construction of a bridge across the Tunga Bhadra river at Honnali, construction of 3 bridges on the Tirthahalli-Hulikal road, widening Balehonnur Magundy-Balur road and metalling Chikmaglur-Tarikere road. On repairs to communications a sum of Rs. 5,75,640 was spent, of which Rs. 5,64,955 were incurred on the annual maintenance and special repairs of the State roads, Rs. 401 on repairs to ferries, Rs. 10,226 on repairs to first and second class travellers' bungalows and Rs. 58 on miscellaneous items. The total length of the State roads maintained during the year was 1,984 miles of which 1,968 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 285 per mile.

Miscellaneous public Improvements.

350. The expenditure on original works under this head amounted to Rs. 2,24,750, of which a sum of Rs. 15,363 was spent on improvement to towns, Rs. 21,271 on sewerage and drainage, Rs. 1,37,272 on water-supply and Rs. 50,844 on miscellaneous items. The more important of the works were, the sanitary improvements to the Shimoga and Hiriyur towns, construction of storm water drains in

the Basavanagudi Extension, Bangalore City, electrifying the pumping plant of the Chamarajendra water works of the Bangalore City, erection of a Lancashire boiler at the Soldevanahalli pumping station for improving the water-supply to Bangalore City, construction of high level reservoir at Malleswaram, Bangalore City, improvements to the Vanivilas water works of the Mysore City and improvements to the Cubbon Park at Bangalore.

351. The expenditure on works other than original amounted to Rs. 1,16,010, of which a sum of Rs. 99,730 was spent on the maintenance of water-supply works, most of it being on the Chamarajendra water works at Bangalore and the Vani vilas water works at Mysore.

352. In the aggregate, 353 million gallons of water were pumped during the year from the Bangalore City head-works and including the quantity pumped by the Civil and Military Station, 922,640,000 gallons of unfiltered water were received at the combined Jewell Filters. The total consumption in the City averaged a daily consumption of 990,070 gallons or about 11 gallons per head of population. During the year 284 new house service connections were given bringing the total number of such connections at the end of June 1918 to 2,141. The total charges on these works amounted to Rs. 1,67,425 including contributions from other sources. The expenditure on the Vani vilas water works of the Mysore City amounted to Rs. 65,098. The motors pumped 442 million gallons of water which represents an average daily supply of 1,210,959 gallons or 17 gallons per head of population. The number of house service connections was increased by 107 during the year *i.e.*, from 1,257 to 1,364. Under the head "Kolar Gold Fields water works" an expenditure of Rs. 1,19,063 was incurred. The total quantity of water pumped during the year was 416,933,450 gallons. The gross revenue realised during the year from the scheme amounted to Rs. 1,68,089, the net revenue being Rs. 17,082.

353. An outlay of Rs. 34,602 was incurred on original military works during the year, the more important of them being the construction of permanent structures for accommodating the half squadron horses, etc., of the local service Regiment at Wodderpalya, Mysore, draining the Imperial Service Lancers' Lines at Bangalore and construction of additional blocks of Barr Lines at Tumkur. A sum of Rs. 12,038 was expended on repairs, *viz.*, Rs. 10,728 by the Military Department on petty repairs to buildings and Rs. 1,310 by the Public Works Department, on repairs of the Military Stores at Bangalore, the Military Cottage at Kunigal and the Barr Lines at Chitaldrug. Military works.

354. The expenditure under this head relates to works carried out by the Public Works Department from Muzrai and Municipal Funds or from other sources not specified in the Budget. The total outlay from contributions amounted to Rs. 2,38,522. Of this a sum of Rs. 2,34,287 was for work and repairs, Rs. 45,500 under irrigation, Rs. 9,643 under civil buildings, Rs. 597 under communications and Rs. 1,78,547 under miscellaneous public improvements. Under civil buildings the works dealt with related to the construction and repair of Muzrai buildings or those of a charitable or private nature. Important among those dealt with during the year were the Daly Memorial Hall at Bangalore and the Subramanya Swami Temple at Maklidrug, Dodballapur Taluk. Under miscellaneous public improvements effected under this source come the Khedda camp works at Budipadaga, Mysore District, laying water-supply pipe line to the Chamundi and Chetnahalli extension in the Mysore City, improvement of water-supply to the town of Shimoga and water-supply to Kalasa town. Contribution works.

355. The charges under "Establishment" amounted to Rs. 10,65,286 against a modified grant of Rs. 10,45,700 resulting in an excess of Rs. 19,586. The proportion which the establishment charges bear to the total expenditure on works and repairs under all funds amounted to 21·6 per cent. The expenditure incurred on tools and plant amounted to Rs. 30,149 against a modified grant of Rs. 1,07,000 resulting in a lapse of Rs. 76,851. Establishment, Tools and Plant.

356. Pending Government Orders on the report of the special committee appointed to enquire into the objections raised by land holders to the block system introduced under some of the channels, the projects for the improvement of the Bangardoddi, Virjanadi and Devaraj Channels were being revised. General

"The Public Works Secretariat Manual" "the Kanada Edition of the Tank Manual" and "A Book of Model Plans for village houses" were compiled and published during the year.

A good number of works was inspected during the year by the Superintending and Executive Engineers. The Chief Engineer made 147 inspections of works, went over 3,972 miles of road and inspected 2 Division Offices.

XII.—The Electrical Department (1917-18).

Grant and outlay.

357. The total modified grant for 1917-18 was Rs. 15,41,550 and the actual outlay was Rs. 15,44,399. This outlay was made up of Rs. 14,88,126 on account of capital and revenue expenses and Rs. 56,273 for the completion of the Fifth Installation, resulting in a net excess of Rs. 2,849 over the sanctioned estimate.

Capital works.

358. During the year, the outlay on capital works, excluding the outlay for the completion of the Fifth Installation was Rs. 5,22,975 as against 5,91,651 in 1916-17. The most important works that were completed during the year were:—(1) Installing transformers in the section house at Kankanhalli for supply of power for pumping from the river Arkavati and for lighting and power installations at Kankanhalli, (2) construction of the first, second and third sets of operators' quarters and fourteen cooly blocks at Sivasamudram, (3) Fifth Installation for generating electric power, (4) reconstruction of the Bangalore line and (5) installation of additional lights in Mysore City. Those in progress were:—(1) Guying Kolar transmission line from Kankanhalli to Kolar Gold Fields, (2) construction of low tension busses in Kolar Gold Fields, (3) construction of quarters to fourth and fifth sets of operators and upper and lower subordinates and of buildings, necessary for a combined dispensary with an in-patient ward and for the Chief Operator's Office, at Sivasamudram, (4) installing one bank of air blast transformer in "A" station, Bangalore, (5) construction of a transformer station for extending the line from the present 'A' station, Bangalore, to the new site and (6) installation of telephone service in all the gauging stations of the Krishnaraja Sagara works.

Contributions.

359. In addition to the outlay of Rs. 15,44,399 on the works of this department a sum of Rs. 2,49,688 was expended on works of the Public works and Civil departments and on Municipal and private works, the important items being the illumination of the Keddah camp and the Jog camp, in connection with the visit of distinguished personages.

Revenue expenditure.

360. The revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 8,72,600 including Rs. 3,77,182 set apart for depreciation and Rs. 5,393 on suspense account against the grant of Rs. 9,23,450. Deducting these and also a sum of Rs. 16,934 on account of direction, accounts, etc., the actual working expenses were only Rs. 4,73,091 or about 16·99 per cent of the gross revenue earned during the year.

Power and plant.

361. The total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram during the year was 98,087,900 units as against 89,369,500 units in the previous year. Of the power generated, 85,924,236 units were supplied to the mining companies at the Kolar Gold Fields, 8,847,616 units to Bangalore City and 3,316,048 units to Mysore City. Out of the power supplied to Bangalore City 1,263,370 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, so that the net power utilized in the Bangalore City was 7,584,246 units. The usual repairs necessary for the upkeep of plant at the several stations were attended to. Such of the parts as were worn out were replaced. The coils and parts of current transformers and air blast transformers that were burnt out on the Kolar and the Bangalore lines were replaced by new sets.

Lighting and power installations.

362. At the end of the year under report there were 113 power service installations in all, exclusive of those at the mining companies in the Kolar Gold Fields, as against 90 in the previous year. Of these, 67 were in Bangalore City, 28 in Mysore City, 17 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 1 in the Kolar Gold Fields. The total number of lighting installations was 7,286 as against 6,573 in 1916-17. Of the former, 3,729 were street lighting and 3,557 were interior lighting installations. Of the former, 1,432 were in Bangalore City, 1,116 in Mysore City, 1,031 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 150 in the Kolar Gold Fields. Of the latter, 1,337 were in Bangalore City, 569 in Mysore City and

(Departmental Library) (B)
Accession No 1549
Date..

1,651 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. There were 20 additional power installations in Bangalore City and in the Civil and Military Station, and 6 in Mysore City during the year.

363. Including the arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 6,15,993, the total demand for the year 1917-18 was Rs. 34,00,532 and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 27,16,364 leaving a balance of Rs. 6,84,168. Revenue.

364. The aggregate outlay on the Cauvery power Scheme from the beginning to the close of 1917-18 was Rs. 1,16,56,347. The gross earnings from the scheme amounted to Rs. 2,88,68,547. Of this, a sum of Rs. 8,99,666 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the depreciation fund deposited with Government. Deducting from these gross earnings, a sum of Rs. 1,40,06,032 of which Rs. 54,39,941 represented the working expenses, Rs. 42,02,737 depreciation fund set apart and Rs. 43,63,324 the interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay, the net profit realized from the scheme for the 16 years was Rs. 1,48,62,515 or an average of Rs. 9,28,907 per year. Deducting again from the net profit Rs. 10,00,319 the share of revenue transferred to Krishnarajasagara works from the 16th July 1915, the net surplus was Rs. 1,38,62,196. Financial results.

365. During the year there were 191 interruptions to the service as against 252 in 1916-17. Of these, 10 were due to lightning, 11 to interference, 12 to line trouble, 19 to generation station trouble, 28 to receiving station trouble and 111 to unknown causes. In addition to these there were 12 pre-arranged shut downs on account of repairs and alterations at the generating and receiving stations. The average time of all interruptions stood at 6 minutes each as in the previous year. Interruptions.

366. It is a notable feature of the year that there were no accidents. Accidents.

367. During the dry season, silt in the forebay was removed as usual. All check drains and revetting, etc., were maintained in a satisfactory condition. All the roads within the bluff limits were maintained in good order. Water having been stored in the Krishnarajasagara, the water-supply required to meet the demand of the power scheme during the low water period was regulated by letting down water from the reservoir into the river. Maintenance of channels and river conditions.

XIII. Railways (1917-18.)

368. The Railway Committee appointed to advise Government on matters relating to Railway Administration, met ten times during the year and dealt with some important questions engaging the attention of the department. The minutes of each meeting were, as usual, submitted to Government and necessary action was duly taken on the Committee's resolutions wherever necessary. General.

369. The length of the State Open Lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Open lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co.

Broad Gauge	... ...	9·88 miles
Metre Gauge	... ...	401·35 „
	Total	411·23 miles

370. The whole length of the line from Bowringpet to Chikballapur, a distance of 63·98 miles, is now called the "Kolar District Railways" and the cost is borne in equal proportion by the State and the District Board, as the latter was not able to raise the entire capital required for the work. The gross earnings of the section from Bowringpet to Chikballapur during the year amounted to Rs. 1,58,400 and the working expenses to Rs. 1,05,735 or 66·75 per cent of the former, leaving a net earning of Rs. 52,665 which represents a return of 2·75 per cent on the capital outlay. Aided lines worked by the State. (*a*) Bowringpet-Chikballapur Railway. 2'—6" Gauge.

371. This Railway is the first in the State started by private enterprise under a guarantee of 4 per cent per annum on the capital subscribed by the Company. The Government undertook the construction of this line on behalf of the Company and started work in March 1913. As the Company could not raise the entire capital required, the Government undertook to advance a portion of the capital as joint owners of the Railway with option to the Company to repay the amount later on within a period of ten years. The line between Yesvanthpur and Chikballapur (*b*) Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway. 2'—6" Gauge.

a distance of 35·45 miles, was opened for all kinds of traffic on 1st February 1917 and that between Yeswanthapur and Bangalore, a distance 3·5 miles was opened on 7th January 1918. The total capital outlay incurred on the line up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,49,633 and the gross earnings to Rs. 1,21,565. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 67,265 leaving a balance of Rs. 54,300 as net earnings, which represents a return of 4·72 per cent on the capital outlay.

State lines worked by the State.
(*a*) Mysore-Arsikere Railway. Metre Gauge.

372. The construction of the Mysore-Arsikere Railway, 102·95 miles, was completed and the line was opened for local goods traffic from 1st September 1917 and from 3rd January 1918 for passenger traffic. It is owned, financed and worked by the State.

(*b*) Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway. 2'—0" Gauge.

373. The Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway is entirely financed and worked by the State. The original object of undertaking this project was to have a cheap tramway to carry forest produce, but it was subsequently developed into a scheme for carrying all classes of traffic. This line, 26·60 miles in length, was opened for all kinds of traffic on 15th May 1917. The total outlay on the scheme up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5,52,859.

Lines under construction.
(*a*) The Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway. Metre Gauge.

374. The construction of this line, a distance of 21·07 miles, was begun in January 1918. The cost of construction is met to the extent of one-half by the District Board of Chitaldrug by means of a debenture loan raised for the purpose, the other half of the cost being borne by Government.

(*b*) The Tadasa-Hebbe Tramway. 2'—0" Gauge.

375. This Tramway, a distance of 9·58 miles, is a branch of the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway and is taken up with a view to further develop the resources of the Forest Department and is entirely financed by the State. Its construction was started in November 1917.

(*c*) The Kemmangundi-Benkipur Tramway. 2'–0" Gauge.

376. This Tramway, a distance of 22·96 miles, is intended for the supply of iron ore to Benkipur for the new Iron Works Scheme. The preliminary arrangements for starting work with State Funds were under consideration at the close of the year.

(*d*) The Agasanhadlu-Benkipur Tramway. 2'–0" Gauge.

377. This Tramway, a distance of 24·74 miles, is also to be constructed from State Funds and is for the purpose of carrying fuel and charcoal for the Iron Works at Benkipur. Progress on it is the same as for (*c*) above.

(*e*) The Shimoga-Arasalu Railway. Metre Gauge.

378. Sanction of the Government of India for the construction of this Railway was received during the year and arrangements are in course of progress for taking up construction very early.

Surveys and new Projects.

379. Surveys for the undermentioned lines were completed and projects for the same are now under preparation:—

(*a*) Shimoga-Bhatkal Railway—
  i. Arasalu-Sagar and thence to Talguppe Section.
  ii. Talguppe to Ghat Head Section.
  iii. Ghat Section (investigation of alternative lines).
  iv. Below Ghat to Bhatkal Section.
(*b*) Arasalu to Tirthahalli.
(*c*) Mysore to Coorg.
(*d*) Tumkur-Sira-Chitaldrug.
(*e*) Hebbe-Muthodi Tramway.
(*f*) Benkipur-Jolhal Tramway.

Other Projects.

380. A project was prepared for Nanjangud-Kakankote Railway but the same was ordered to be re-investigated with a separate alignment. The projects prepared for Chikagrahar-Narsimharajapura Tramway and Narasimharajapura-Koppa Extensions are under consideration. A preliminary survey has been started for a line of Railway from near Kadur to Chikmagalur and a reconnaissance survey onwards to Mudigere and Koppa.

381. In connection with Bhatkal Harbour a number of probings for rock and borings on land were done during the working season together with soundings and borings for an alternative scheme which promises to be a better one than the first. This will be thoroughly examined in the next season and soundings taken over areas as far as the 7 fathom line, to fix out-lying rocks, sand banks, etc.

382. The progress on the construction of Railway Central Offices, Staff quarters and Loco Shops at Mysore was fairly satisfactory. Construction of Railway Offices and Staff quarters.

383. The gross receipts from the Railways owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company amounted to Rs. 41,87,709 as against Rs. 39,46,619 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,41,090 due chiefly to enhancement of fares, etc. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 20,21,975 or 48·28 per cent of the gross receipts as against Rs. 20,54,128 or 52·05 per cent in 1916-17. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 21,65,734 as against Rs. 18,92,491 in 1916-17, thus giving a return of 8·39 per cent on the capital outlay as against 7·35 per cent in the preceding year. Receipts.

384. The capital outlay to the end of June 1918 on these lines was Rs. 2,58,02,450. Deducting a twentieth share of the surplus profits payable to the Working Agency, *viz.*, Rs. 1,04,692 and also the guaranteed interest of Rs. 10,98,453 on the capital provided by the Company and the State after the year 1907, the net profit to the State during the year was Rs. 9,62,589. Expenditure and General results.

385. The amount of capital expenditure incurred on Railway Construction during the year on State lines was Rs. 15,67,765, the amount spent on surveys being Rs. 1,08,964. Capital outlay on lines under construction and on surveys.

386. During the year under report there were on the lines worked by the State as well as by the M. & S. M. Railway Co., 73 derailments, 25 engine failures, 34 accidents to persons, 181 to cattle and 31 other minor accidents. Accidents.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1917-18).

387. Postal and Telegraph arrangements in the State were, during the year, under the control of the Imperial Post and Telegraph Departments of the Government of India. The total number of Post Offices on the last day of the year in the State, excluding the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was 411 including the offices newly opened and excluding those abolished during the year. Of these, 4 were head offices, 95 sub-offices and 312 branch offices. The number of combined Post and Telegraph Offices was 53, 4 being head offices and 49 sub-offices. There were no exclusively Telegraph Offices in the State. Post and Telegraph Offices.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1917-18).

NOTE.—*The figures in this section and in Appendix XXII for 1917-18 are based on Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.*

Cash Balance. App. XXII.

388. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 66,18,185 as against Rs. 82,05,714 in 1916-17.

Demand.

389. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1917 amounted to Rs. 33,13,498 as against Rs. 34,71,997 on the 1st July 1916. The demand for the year was Rs. 3,13,41,577 as against Rs. 3,03,72,131 in 1916-17. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 3,46,55,075 deducting the amount of Rs. 91,499 remitted during the year the net demand was Rs. 3,45,63,576 as against Rs. 3,35,46,864 in 1916-17.

Collection.

390. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 3,15,35,351 as against Rs. 2,99,05,603 in the previous year. Including credits under Debt heads the total receipts during the year were 4,06,07,605 as against Rs. 3,48,14,791 in 1916-17.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

391. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 30,28,225 as against Rs. 34,09,406 in 1916-17.

Variations under receipts.

392. The particulars of demand, collection and balance, under the several revenue heads, and receipts under Debt heads, are given in Appendix XXII.

Receipts.

393. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below :—

Land Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 1,50,707. This is due to the Gross demand during the year having been less than that of the previous year and to heavy and unusual arrears which accrued in the Malnad Taluks owing to the collection there having been considerably hampered by the disorganisation of coffee and areca markets on account of the embargo on coffee and to lack of transport facilities for areca nuts.

Mining Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 1,37,783. This is chiefly due to the decrease in the output in the Mysore and Champion Reefs Mining Companies and to the non-receipt of Royalty from the Mysore Company for April 1918 before the end of the year.

Forest Revenue.—Decrease Rs. 53,693. This is the net result of a decrease of about Rs. 83,000 under sandalwood, of about Rs. 3,500 under timber and of an increase of about Rs. 32,000 under Miscellaneous Receipts. The fall under Sandalwood is mainly due to the restriction of the sale to the public in favour of the two Sandal Oil Factories.

Excise Revenue.—Increase Rs. 3,04,334. All the heads have contributed to this increase, the increase under Shop rents (Arrack) being over two lakhs.

Stamp Revenue.—Increase Rs. 84,367. This increase is due to the improvement under all the heads.

Law and Justice.—Increase Rs. 937.

This small increase is due to the increase of Rs. 2,595 under Miscellaneous and to a less charge of Rs. 3,000 under refunds partly counter-balanced by a decrease of Rs. 2,404 under recoveries on account of pauper suits and of Rs. 2,947 under fees, fines, etc.

Miscellaneous other receipts.—Decrease Rs. 2,48,960.

This decrease was due to the fall chiefly under Miscellaneous taxes, Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, Miscellaneous and Army, slightly reduced by the increases chiefly under Registration, Pensions and Allowances, Stationery and Printing, Medical and Education.

The net decrease of Rs. 2,67,697 under Miscellaneous taxes was due to the assignment to District Funds from this year of the revenue, which amounted to Rs. 2,82,726 in 1916-17, from Mohatarfa in rural tracts and assessment on vacant sites. Against this loss of revenue there was an increase of Rs. 15,027 under Excise Duty and Cotton Manufactures.

The decrease under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments is chiefly due to the absence of any receipts on account of Mysore Civil Service Examinations. The decrease under "Miscellaneous" is chiefly due to the value realised on sales of sites in Basavangudi and Malleswaram Extensions of Bangalore being less than in the previous year. The slight decrease under Army is due to the decrease under Transport Receipts owing to a small number of ponies having been let out on hire, and under Hessarghatta and Nademavinapura Farms. These decreases were partly counterbalanced by increased receipts under rent of buildings.

Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts.—Decrease Rs. 4,70,195.

The noticeable decrease is under Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tract. The credit under this head in the accounts of the previous year was the Revenue due from 1910-11 to end of 1915-16 and there was no credit during this year. The increase under Interest on Investments is due to the investment of 30 lakhs in the 1st Indian War Loan, to the investment of Gold balances in London with Messrs. Coutts & Co., in British Treasury Bills, while the increase under "Interest on capital and advance for sandal oil factories is due to the adjustment, from this year, as ordered by Government, of the interest on capital charges for, and advances for working expenses made to, the two sandal oil factories.

Commercial Services.—Increase, Rs. 23,01,448.

The increases are under Railways, Cauvery Power Scheme and Sandal Oil Factories. In the case of Railways the improvement is under all the lines and the Mysore-Arsikere Railway began to earn from January 1918. The increase under Cauvery Power Scheme is due to the additional power supplied to the mines and to increased consumption in mills and factories, Government departments and institutions and private houses. Both the sandal oil factories were in full working order during the year.

The decreases are under Krishnarajasagara Works and Kolar Gold Fields Water Works, due, in the case of the former, to no working charges having been deducted in the previous year and in the case of the latter to the increase in working charges under fuel and repairs to machinery and buildings.

Debt Heads.—Increase Rs. 41,63,066.

This increase was chiefly on account of sale of Government of India Securities to replenish the cash balance, the sale proceeds being Rs. 28,64,978 and to the transactions in the Savings Bank having resulted in a net deposit of about 10¾ lakhs against a net withdrawal of over 2½ lakhs in the previous year.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 3,25,96,551 as against Rs. 3,39,46,662 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 3,61,30,031 as against Rs. 3,64,02,320 in the previous year.

Variations under expenditure.

The noticeable increases and decreases under service heads are explained below:—

Revenue Collection Charges.—Increase Rs. 1,73,513.

The strengthening of the department of Survey and Settlement with a view to early completion of the resurvey operations, khedda operations, investigation of forest industries and reorganisation of the Forest Department have mainly contributed to this increase. The opening of 3 new Sub-Registry Offices and larger purchases of water-marked paper than in the previous year have also added a little to this result.

Administration.—Increase Rs. 3,29,617.

This is mainly due to larger expenditure under General Administration, Stationery and Printing and Miscellaneous. Extensive tours of His Highness the Maharaja and additional Gazetted and non-gazetted staff sanctioned for the Secretariat and larger expenditure on account of entertainment of Indian guests

and reception of important personages than that in last year caused the increase under General Administration. Rise in prices of printing paper, stationery, Press materials and types accounts for the excess under Stationery and Printing. The larger expenditure under Miscellaneous was chiefly due to loss on remittances from Messrs. Coutts and Company, London, contribution to "Our Day" fund and other charges. Increases under other heads included in this group have been counterbalanced to some extent by fall under Army which was mainly due to the arrears of pay and adjustment of advances paid to Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and men of Imperial Service Regiment and Transport Corps having been included in the charges of the previous year.

Public Instruction.—Increase Rs. 2,74,565.

The development of the existing institutions and the opening of new Primary and Secondary Schools account for this increase. The grant to the Mysore University during the year was Rs. 5,00,000 against the large grant of Rs. 7,98,868 in 1916-17 intended for initial equipment. But for this fact the increase on account of Public Instruction would have been much greater.

Medical.—Increase Rs. 76,260.

Rise in prices of Europe medicines and larger expenditure on Victoria Hospital and Local Fund Dispensaries have caused this increase. Decrease in the realizations on account of contributions from Medical and District Funds also contributed to this increase.

Commercial Services—Capital Outlay.—Decrease Rs. 8,16,270.

Except under Cauvery Power Works and Kolar Gold Fields Water Works, outlay during the year showed a decrease under all heads. The works connected with Mysore-Arsikere Railway had been practically completed during 1916-17 and the outlay under Railways and Tramways was therefore less than in the previous year. Under Krishnarajasagara Works the fall was chiefly due to less outlay on Dam Works and Chamaraja Right Bank Channel.

Miscellaneous.—Decrease Rs. 13,72,811.

While there was an expenditure of Rs. 15,49,341 under "Extraordinary Expenditure" in the previous year there was no expenditure under this head in the year under report. This together with decreases under 'Capitalisation Fund' and 'Supervision of Mines' counterbalanced by increases under several departments, mainly due to their expansion and by the larger deduction made on account of balances lapsing to credit of departments, accounts for the above net decrease.

The fall in the collection of Mining Revenue accounts for the corresponding fall under "Capitalisation Fund."

The higher rates of interest on Savings Bank Deposits have increased the Interest figures.

The rapid growth of the Factories and Workshop is responsible for the larger expenditure under "Industries and Commerce" and the more liberal grants explains the increase under "Grants for Public Improvements."

Debt Heads.—Increase Rs. 10,77,822.

The net expenditure figures appear only under the heads, "Deposits," "Advances," "Loans" and "Miscellaneous." The large debit of Rs. 28,87,132 under Advances is almost entirely due to the advances on account of Working Expenses outstanding against the Sandal Oil Factories.

394. The Cash Balance at the close of the year was Rs. 1,10,95,759, of which Rs. 62,04,525 were in the Public treasuries, Rs. 29,16,444 in Banks in India and Rs. 19,74,790 with Messrs. Coutts & Co., London.

395. The total investments at the end of the year aggregated Rs. 1,70,10,000 of which the nominal value of Government of India Rupee Securities was Rs. 70,84,800.

THE MAIN ITEMS OF INDEBTEDNESS WERE.

396. (1) The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs of rupees. A sum of Rs. 26,000 was paid during the year towards the liquidation of this loan and the balance remaining unclaimed at the close of the year is Rs. 7,000.

The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 Sterling.—(2) The amount at the credit of the Sinking Fund on 31st March 1918 was Rs. 1,02,97,963 and the nominal value of Government of India Securities of the Fund stood at Rs. 1,02,91,500.

Government Savings Bank Deposits.—(3) The Opening Balance on 1st July 1917 was Rs. 62,32,471 and the balance at the end of the year, Rs. 73,00,798. The amounts deposited, revived from Dead Accounts, credited towards interest for 1917-18, withdrawn and transferred to Dead Accounts were respectively Rs. 35,12,683, Rs. 17,089, Rs. 2,97,062, Rs. 27,35,016 and Rs. 23,491.

The four per cent loan of Rs. 20 lakhs.—(4). To the credit of the Sinking Fund formed for the redemption of this loan, there stood on 30th June 1918, a sum of Rs. 16,00,000.

II. Excise (1917-18).

397. The special reserve staff was continued during the year.

398. A Licensing Board was constituted for each of the Bangalore and Mysore cities and for the Kolar Gold Fields area to fix the number and locality of excise shops within those limits. **Administrative measures.**

399. The penalty on date trees killed by over or careless tapping was raised from one to two rupees per tree and the percentage allowed to contractors free of penalty was cancelled.

400. Hemispherical nickel dram cups were prescribed and supplied for use in all arrack shops in place of the cone shaped copper ones and new pattern copper gallon pots were supplied to all Bonded Depots and Inspecting officers.

401. A special establishment consisting of two Assistant Inspectors and four tree-markers was sanctioned for each district for the revision of the date reserve lists.

402 The time for the opening of shops for vending excise articles except toddy was fixed at 9 A. M. instead of 8 A. M.

403. The retail selling price of arrack was altered from a fixed rate to a minimum of 2 annas 4 pies per dram. Per contra, the rate of sugarcane jaggory bottled arrack was raised from Rs. 1-9-0 to Rs. 1-10-0 per reputed quart and that of molasses bottled arrack was reduced from Rs. 9 to Rs. 8-4-0 per gallon.

404. A conference of the Excise Inspectors in each district was held during the latter part of the year and important questions connected with the department in the several districts were discussed.

405. During the year under report sanction was accorded to the construction of an extra warehouse, office buildings, etc., and the installation of electric lights was extended to the servants' quarters. **Distillery Buildings.**

406. To prevent the smell from the spent wash, a scheme by which the liquid waste gets absorbed in the ground was sanctioned.

407. The quantity of spirits manufactured during the year amounted to 555,282 gallons, 29 drams. Inclusive of the opening balance of 22,768 gallons 14 drams at the beginning of the year, the total stock available for issue was 578,050 gallons 43 drams. The actual quantity issued out of the Distillery inclusive of the issues to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to 554,850 gallons 33 drams (the small wastage at the Distillery being included), leaving a balance of 23,200 gallons 10 drams at the end of the year. The wastage in the Distillery amounted to 3,497 gallons. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, during the year was 115,745 gallons 8 drams of 30° U. P. besides 6,737 gallons of rum, 95 gallons of rectified spirits and 54 gallons of methylated spirits as against 62,508 gallons 1 dram of 30° U. P. 5,232 gallons of rum and 80 gallons of rectified spirits respectively in the previous year. **Manufacture and stock.**

408. The number of bonded depots in the State was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 69. There were 722 arrack shops as against 731 in the previous year. **Bonded depots and Arrack shops.**

409. The consumption of arrack during the year amounted to 409,904 gallons as against 419,685 gallons in the previous year showing a decrease of 9,781 gallons. **Appendix XXI. Consumption of arrack.**

Incidence of consumption.

410. The incidence of the consumption of arrack in the State, as a whole, was 3·7 drams per head of population during the year. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields the incidence per head of population was 55 drams, 16·8 drams and 49·47 drams as against 50·2 drams, 17·9 drams and 51 drams in 1916-17.

Foreign liquor.

411. The number of foreign liquor shops in the State exclusive of the shops held under chemists' and druggists' license, occassional and special licenses, was 26 as against 27 in the previous year and the number of long term retail licenses issued was 37 as against 38 in the previous year. There was a reduction in the consumption of foreign liquor from 24,762 gallons in 1916-17 to 18,677 gallons during the year under report. This fall is attributed, in general, to the enhancement of prices and the difficulty in procuring the required quantity owing to war conditions.

Date toddy. Appendix XXI.

412. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,433 as against 2,479 in the previous year. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy, to these shops was 416,716 date, 9,967 cocoanut and 16 palmyra trees as against 384,482 date, and 8,820 cocoanut trees respectively in the previous year; and outside the State, *i.e.*, in British Territory, 20,891 date, 5,306 cocoanut as against 17,433 date, 7,201 cocoanut and 60 palmyra trees in 1916-17.

The percentage of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped during the year was 63·5 as against 62·3 in the previous year. The number of trees tapped during the year within the State for British Indian shops was 16,229 date and 402 cocoanut trees.

Bagani toddy. Appendix XXI.

413. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 567 as against 584 in 1916-17. The number of bagani trees tapped during the year was 15,124 trees as against 13,719 in 1916-17.

Country Malt liquors. Beer.

414. Of the two beer taverns on the Kolar Gold Fields area, the English beer tavern remained closed throughout the year while the country beer tavern carried on business. The number of bottled beer shops was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, three, one in each of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and one in the Kolar Gold Fields. Inclusive of 95,905 gallons consumed in the Military beer canteens the total quantity of country beer consumed in the State during the year amounted to 1,13,913 gallons as against 47,932 gallons in the previous year.

Akkibhoja.

415. The number of Akkibhoja shops remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 35, all of them being located in the Shimoga District.

Intoxicating drugs. Ganja.

416. The number of shops licensed during the year for the sale of ganja was 261 as against 257 in 1916-17. The quantity consumed was 12,119 seers 10 tolas as against 10,430 seers in the previous year.

Opium.

417. The opium required for consumption in the State, was, as usual, obtained from the Madras Store House. The number of shops licensed during the year was 109 as against 110 in the previous year and the quantity consumed was 1,514 seers 2 tolas as against 1,706 seers and 79 tolas in 1916-17.

Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

418. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs, exclusive of licenses held by medical practitioners and chemists and druggists and of shops for the sale of methylated spirits and cocaine and novocaine, was 4,201. There was on an average one shop for every 4 villages and every 1,358 persons as against one shop for every 3·95 villages and every 1,333 persons in the previous year.

Financial results.

419. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including the arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 66,71,314 as against Rs. 64,00,526 in the previous year. Inclusive of the gain on the sale of opium, the proportionate cost of the Central Distillery establishment recovered from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and the establishment charges of the Mysore Pharmaceuticals recovered from the said company and certain other miscellaneous items, the total demand was Rs. 67,37,028 as against Rs. 64,87,345 in 1916-17. A sum of Rs. 15,571 was remitted as against Rs. 31,136 in the previous year and the total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 65,87,459 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,33,998 as against Rs. 1,60,844 in 1916-17, The percentage of collection under total demand was 97·7 as against 97·5 in the previous year. Excluding from the gross collection

the amount of Railway cess, tree rent, etc., credited to other departments as well as the amount paid to Inamdars on account of the Excise Revenue from toddy of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 64,14,913 as against Rs. 58,29,348 in the previous year.

Incidence of Excise Revenue.

420. The incidence of Excise Revenue per head of population was Rs. 1-2-3 as against Rs. 1-1-8 in 1916-17. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-8-5, 0-8-7, 0-0-9 and 0-0-1·9 as against Re. 0-8-1, 0-8-7, 0-0-7·8 and 0-0-2·6 respectively in the previous year.

Expenditure.

421. The total expenditure on all heads amounted to Rs. 3,55,822 as against Rs. 3,47,097 in the previous year or 5·38 per cent of the total gross receipts as against 5·5 per cent in 1916-17.

Surplus.

422. The surplus revenue of the year under report was Rs. 60,59,091 as against Rs. 54,82,251 in the previous year.

Protective and preventive measures.

423. The expenditure on account of rewards and secret service amounted to Rs. 986 as against Rs. 562 in 1916-17 and the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 4,625 as against Rs. 5,597 in the previous year. During the year 3,171 cases involving 3,793 persons were reported as against 3,011 cases involving 3,547 persons in the previous year. The majority of these offences was as in the previous year in respect of breaches of license-conditions. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases that had to be dealt with during the year was 3,486 involving 4,245 persons. The following statement shows the disposal of these cases.

	Cases	Persons
Warned	760	877
Fined or compounded by Departmental officers ...	1,887	2,238
Dealt with by Magistrates	276	377
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	170	223
Total ...	3,093	3,715

424. At the close of the year 334 cases involving 433 persons were pending disposal before departmental officers and 59 cases involving 97 persons before Magistrates.

III. Stamps (1917-18).

Stock.

425. The value of stock at the beginning of the year at the Central Depot was Rs. 18,69,898. Stamps of all denominations, 3,078,984 in number and of the value of Rs. 16,28,059 were received in the course of the year. Of these, 2,496,846 stamps of the value of Rs. 11,89,876 were issued to local depots, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury and the Stamp Superintendent's Office, leaving at the close of the year a balance of 2,705,607 stamps of the value of Rs. 23,C8,081 at the Central Depot.

Stamp revenue.

426. The total amount of revenue realised from the sale, etc., of stamps was Rs. 12,83,770 as against Rs. 11,96,926 in the previous year. The increase in revenue was due to increase in litigation and in monetary transactions.

Expenditure.

427. The total expenditure of the Department, during the year amounted to Rs. 82,985 as against Rs. 81,966 in 1916-17, the increase being under the heads,

(1) Establishment charges,
(2) Cost of paper and
(3) Discount to stamp vendors.

Inspection.

428. All the offices in the Shimoga, Hassan, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts and a few in the other districts were inspected by the *ex-officio* Stamp Inspectors—several Taluk and District Treasuries being inspected by the Commissioner of Stamps. Three prosecutions were instituted during the year for evasion of stamp laws in the Chitaldrug District and all the three persons tried were convicted.

General.

429. During the year under report, the Deputy Commissioners were authorised to grant licenses to Stamp vendors to vend stamps up to the value of Rs. 100 in special cases where a great demand for stamps existed.

IV. State Life Insurance.

Proposals.

430. There were 1,585 proposals during the year as against 1,488 in the previous year. Of these, 1,229 were accepted, 639 being for the first insurance and 590 for further insurance, 149 were rejected, 93 temporarily on medical grounds, 56 finally on medical and other grounds; and 207 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued.

431. Of the 1,229 policies issued, 3 were cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,226 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 11,24,057 on a monthly premium of Rs. 4,082-8-0.

Claims during the year.

432. During the year, 193 policies held by 68 persons assuring a bonus (including reversionary bonus addition) of Rs. 1,02,798 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 23 persons holding 47 policies with an aggregate bonus and reversionary bonus addition of Rs. 26,837 surrendered their policies and reversionary bonus addition certificates; and 113 persons holding 231 policies assuring a bonus (including reversionary bonus addition) of Rs. 1,06,108 died. Of these, 31 died of plague, 22 of fever, 19 of lung complaints, 7 of heart disease, 5 of diseases of the digestive organs and 29 from other causes.

Income and expenditure.

433. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st July 1917, was Rs. 39,47,005. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 5,73,850 of which a sum of Rs. 4,32,493 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 1,41,357 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,67,387 of which a sum of Rs. 2,55,405 was spent in payment of the bonuses, etc., and Rs. 11,982 on account of management. The closing balance at the credit of the Fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 42,53,468. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management to the total income were 46·59 and 2·08 as against 36·66 and 2·22 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the Fund after deducting unpaid claims was 38·83 per cent of the total liability as against 37·88 per cent in 1916-17.

Working of the scheme since commencement.

434. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 24,175 of which 12,440 were of first, and 11,735 of further insurance and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 1,39,40,538 including reversionary bonuses to policies in force on 30th June 1912. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 19,249 assuring a total bonus, including reversionary bonus addition, of Rs. 1,10,32,899 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 37,194. Of the remaining 4,926 policies, 3,891 involving a net bonus of Rs. 22,84,592 were completely discharged and claims on 339 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 1,55,093 were pending payment at the end of the year. In 373 policies, premia due were not realised and were treated as debt against the sums assured under the rules, and 323 policies were incomplete at the end of the year. Of the 3,891 policies that were completely discharged, 2,175 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 10,98,286 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured, 1,037 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 7,23,268 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years, 170 assuring a bonus of Rs 98,984 by cancellation, 440 assuring a bonus of Rs. 2,59,827 by surrender and 33 assuring a bonus of Rs 12,360 by forfeiture. Thirty-six policies were automatically adjusted as the premia in arrears equalled the bonus payable.

435. There were two admissions to the Family Pension Branch during the year.

436. From the commencement to the end of 1917-18, 253 proposals for an assurance of Rs. 4,34,300 were accepted in the Public Branch. In 224 cases, Policies were issued for an annual premium of Rs. 18,649. Two of the policy holders to each of whom Rs. 1,000 were assured, died. Two surrendered their policies assuring Rs. 5,500.

V. Government Savings Banks (1917-18).

437. The number of current accounts on the 1st July 1917, was 16,453. During the year under report, 3,339 new accounts were opened, 262 dead accounts were revived, and 1,737 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead account. There thus remained at the close of the year 18,317 accounts or 1,864 more than the number at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts, 2,142 with a balance of Rs. 11,72,940 were held by Government servants in their official capacity, 1,852 with a balance of Rs. 3,88,866, were security deposits, 1,659 with Rs. 9,04,741 were deposits on behalf of minors and the remaining 12,664 accounts with a balance of Rs. 48,34,251 were ordinary deposits. The number of dead accounts was 15,134 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 88,391. Number of accounts.

438. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 40, 5, 5, 5, 1 and 44 as against 41, 5, 5, 4, 1 and 44 in the previous year. Classification of Deposits.

The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 62,32,471.

439. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 35,12,683 as against Rs. 33,51,318 in the previous year. The amount of dead accounts revived was Rs. 17,089 and the total interest due on the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,97,062. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 27,35,016 as against Rs. 3[illegible],33,870 in the previous year. Deposits.

440. The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1917-18 was Rs. 23,491. The closing balance at the end of the year, inclusive of interest due on the accounts, was Rs. 73,00,798. The amount of deposits was more than that of withdrawals by Rs. 7,77,667.

441. Excluding security deposits, the number of private accounts was 16,465 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 69,11,902 which gives an average balance of nearly Rs. 420 on each account as against Rs. 415 in the preceding year. Private accounts. Average deposit on each account.

442. The deposit of Rs. 69,11,902 held by depositors on their private accounts on the 30th June 1918 gives an average saving of Rs. 1-3-4 per head of population as against Rs. 0-15-2 on 30th June 1917. Average saving per head of population.

443. Notwithstanding the tightness in the money market due to the war, the Savings Bank balances have risen to some extent, as the rate of interest on deposits remaining for over 6 and 12 months was raised to 4 and 5 per cent, respectively. General remarks.

444. There were 65 Village Banks in operation at the end of June 1918, as against 29 in the previous year. Village Savings Banks.

445. At the end of the year under report there were 180 Savings Associations as against 139 in the year previous. Savings Associations.

446. In the Collecting Savings Bank in Bangalore City, established in November 1916, there were at the end of the year under report 987 depositors with Rs. 31,740 at their credit. Collecting Savings Bank.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1917.)

Births. (App. XXIV.)

447. The total number of births recorded during 1917 was 114,125 (58,729 males and 55,396 females) against 115,915 in 1916, the birth rate being 20 per 1,000 of population as compared with 20·31 in the previous year. The birth rate during the year was in excess of the quinquennial mean by 0·27 per mille. The highest birth rate for the year, *viz.*, 24·99 was returned by the Kolar District and the lowest, *viz.*, 15·07 by the Mysore District. Compared with 1916, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts showed higher birth rates. Taking the State as a whole, the birth rate exceeded the death rate by 0·46 per 1,000 of population, 5 Districts, *viz.*, Tumkur, Kolar, Chitaldrug, Kadur and Hassan returning an excess of births over deaths.

Deaths. (App. XXIV.)

448. The total number of deaths registered in 1917 was 111,463 against 94,890 in 1916 being 19·54 per 1,000 of population against 16·63 in the previous year, and against 17·38, the mean for the previous 5 years. The increase in mortality which was noticeable in all the districts was mainly due to a widespread prevalence of cholera and fever.

449. The death rate among males was 19·81 and 19·25 among females. The most unhealthy month of the year, so far as mortality was concerned, was November, the months of March and April being the healthiest. The ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population at the respective age periods was, as in the previous year, highest among children under one year of age and next highest at the age period of 60 and above. The lowest rates were for the age periods 5 and under 10 and 10 and under 15.

General.

Towns returned a higher death rate than rural areas.

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1917.)

Sanitary Boards and sanitary works.

450. Consequent on the re-organization of the Public Health Department, the Central Sanitary Board was reconstituted. The Board furnished advice mainly in regard to water-supply schemes of certain towns. An aggregate expenditure of Rs. 56,610 was incurred by municipalities chiefly on improvements of water-supply, the construction and repairs of drains, construction of public latrines and the closing of insanitary pits. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board executed certain improvement works in the City costing Rs. 2,38,040. Among works carried out by other municipalities may be mentioned, the construction of a slaughter house and a mutton market at Chikmaglur, the construction of a health camp at Tumkur and the provision of public latrines and an incinerator in the Shimoga town. Schemes for water-supply to 18 district and taluk head-quarter towns were prepared by the Public Works Department. Drainage schemes for Seringapatam, Malvalli and Nanjangud were under consideration. The malarial survey of the Seringapatam town was completed and that of Nagar Taluk was taken up during the year.

Village sanitation.

451. The provisions of the Village Sanitation Regulation were introduced during the year into 470 villages and separate places for storing manure were set apart in 372 villages. The Village Improvement Committees attended to the improvement of sanitation in villages, the main feature of the year's work being the improvement and construction of wells, village extensions and the construction of model manure pits. A simple set of rules relating to village sanitation and a set of model plans pertaining to village planning and construction of houses were issued for the guidance of the Village Improvement Committees.

452. Till the end of December 1917, approximately 2,750 acres in 515 villages were cleared of lantana and rank vegetation. The value of the work turned out was estimated at Rs. 37,690 while only Rs. 6,384 were spent out of the Malnad Improvement Funds for the purpose. Ninety-two wells were newly sunk in the 3 Malnad districts and 13 old wells improved. One hundred and eleven minor drainage schemes were undertaken during the year. The shifting or extension of villages was undertaken in respect of 26 villages. Two model villages were put up in the Shimoga District. Thirteen additional Vaccinators and 18 Midwives were employed under the scheme in all the three districts, the number of vaccinations performed and the number of labour cases attended to being 12,207 and 1,165 respectively. Large quantities of quinine were distributed to the people. Malnad Improvement Scheme.

453. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected over 24 towns and 118 villages during the year. Inspection.

454. A comprehensive medical inspection of schools in 6 district headquarter towns of the State was started during the year. Advantage was taken of *jatras* to deliver lectures on health subjects in Kannada. General

455. The reorganization of the Public Health Department was sanctioned during the year, the main features of the scheme being the appointment of a whole-time Sanitary Commissioner for the State who is also *ex-officio* Director of Public Health Institute, and the appointment of whole-time District Sanitary Officers in the 3 Malnad districts as well as in the Mysore District.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1917.)

456. The strength of the vaccination establishment during the year consisted of 5 Deputy Inspectors and 140 Vaccinators including the temporary additional Vaccinators entertained under the Malnad Improvement Scheme. Staff.

457. The total number of operations performed during the year was 96,180 as compared with 97,280 in the previous year, the decrease being wholly under re-vaccinations. The number of operations performed in Municipalities where special Vaccinators were employed was 18,038 or 18·75 per cent, those performed by the Medical subordinates in dispensaries were 10,947 or 11·38 per cent and those by the district staff 67,195 or 69·87 per cent. Operations.

458. The number of successful cases in which results were known was 84,415 against 83,534 in the previous year in the case of primary, and 2,010 compared with 2,642 in the case of re-vaccinations. The number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population was 15·15 against 15·10 in 1916.

459. During the year, the Deputy Inspectors examined 29,903 children as against 39,307 in the preceding year, and the Sanitary Officers examined 7,081, making an aggregate of 36,984 against 49,352 in the year previous, the percentage of cases bearing successful marks of vaccination being 55·88. The medical subordinates inspected 52,228 children of whom 31,699 or 60·69 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination. The Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work of Vaccinators and Medical subordinates in 25 towns and 118 villages. Inspections.

460. The number of deaths from small-pox registered during 1917 was 1,468 as against 2,234 in 1916, the death rate being 0·26 against 0·39 in the previous year. Small-pox.

461. The total expenditure on vaccination, exclusive of the Vaccine Institute amounted to Rs. 25,690 as against Rs. 22,717 in the previous year. The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re.0-4-10 as compared with Re. 0-4-8 in 1916. Expenditure.

462. During the year under report, vaccination was made compulsory in 6 additional Municipalities. With a view to improve the vaccination work in the State the Department was re-organised in March 1918. General.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1917.)

Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine.

463. During the year, 961 calves were purchased in addition to the 11 calves that remained at the close of the preceding year, making a total of 972. Of these 950 were vaccinated, 16 died before vaccination and 6 remained un-vaccinated at the close of the year. Of the calves vaccinated, 330 were rejected on account of the unhealthy condition of the vesicles, 24 failed and 4 died. The remaining 592 calves yielded paste enough for 154,727 cases or an average of 261 cases against 369 in the previous year. The quantity of vaccine supplied to the district staff of Vaccinators and Medical subordinates was 137,378 units and that to out-stations 12,329 units.

Receipts and expenditure.

464. The total income from the sale of vaccine and vaccinated calves, etc., including the amount outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 3,719 as against Rs. 4,088 in 1916. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 14,612 against Rs. 11,373 in the preceding year.

General.

465. Three batches of students were trained during the year against 5 in 1916. Eleven students were found fit for work as Vaccinators against 23 in the previous year.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1917.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries.

466. There were 166 Medical institutions in the State on the 31st December 1916. One new Itinerant dispensary and 6 new Dispensaries were opened during the year in the Hassan and Kadur Districts respectively. A grant-in-aid in lieu of the services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon lent to the planters having been sanctioned to the Medical institution maintained from the Kalasa Medical Fund, the institution became an aided one. A temporary dispensary was opened at Budipadaga in the Chamrajnagar Taluk. The Railway Dispensary at Hole-Narsipur was closed during the year as it was not required after the Mysore-Arsikere Railway line was opened for traffic. The total number of Medical institutions on the 31st December 1917 was 174, classified as follows:—

State-public including 7 special hospitals	26
State non-public	8
Local and Municipal Funds	127
Private-aided	5
Private-non-aided	2
Railway Dispensaries	6

Accommodation.

467. The beds for men and women in the State-public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private-aided institutions, excepting the 7 special hospitals, were 445 and 414 respectively against 415 and 413 in the preceding year.

Special Wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

468. In the special pay wards of the Victoria Hospital, 122 patients were treated during the year as against 110 in the year previous. Of the former, 36 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 86 Indians. The income from these wards and the expenditure on account of establishment thereof, were Rs. 4,858 and Rs. 573 respectively against Rs. 3,554 and Rs. 565 in 1916.

Number of patients treated.

469. The total number of in-patients treated during the year in the State-public, Local and Municipal Funds and Private-aided hospitals and dispensaries was 12,775 against 12,197 in 1916 and that of out-patients 1,648,137 against 1,513,175 in 1916. The daily averages of in-patients and out-patients are shown in Appendix XXIII.

Nationality, etc., of patients.

470. Hindus furnished the largest number, exceeding 1,200,000; then follow in the order named, Muhammadans, Europeans and Anglo-Indians and other classes.

Diseases treated.

471. The largest number of admissions was under diseases of the digestive system; the other diseases in the numerical order of importance were (*a*) malarial fevers, (*b*) diseases of the eye, (*c*) diseases of the respiratory system, (*d*) rheumatic affections, (*e*) diseases of the nervous system, (*f*) cases of pneumonia, (*g*) cases of tubercle of the lungs.

472. Surgical operations were performed on 45,139 patients during the year including 35 who remained under treatment at the close of the year 1916. Of these, 37,939 were cured, 6,990 relieved, 87 were otherwise discharged, 85 died and 38 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Of the 45,104 principal operations performed during the year, 2,614 were major operations, and the rest minor. One-thousand and fifteen major operations were performed during the year in the Victoria Hospital. Surgical operations.

473. The results of in-patients' cases are exhibited in Appendix XXIII. Results of in-patients' cases.

474. The total expenditure during the year on account of the State-public institutions (excepting the seven special hospitals) and of the Local and Municipal Funds and Private-aided dispensaries was Rs. 5,07,735 as against Rs. 4,92,613 in the previous year. Expenditure.

475. There were 134 midwives on duty during the year as against 131 in 1916. They conducted 8,542 cases in the year as against 9,186 in 1916, the average number of cases for each of them being 64 against 70 in 1916. Midwives.

476. The total number of patients treated in the 14 State non-public and the Railway dispensaries during the year was 92,331 against 103,973 in the year previous and the number of operations performed in them was 3,829 as against 3,302 in 1916. The number of beds for in-patients in the above institutions was 80 for men and 23 for women. State non-public and Railway dispensaries.

477. Excluding the one which was closed during the year, there were 44 Hindu Vaidyashalas and Unani Dispensaries at work during the year. The number of patients treated in them, excepting three of the Vaidyashalas for which statistics were not received, was 328,023 against 334,411 in 1916. Hindu Vaidyashalas and Unani dispensaries.

478. Two hundred and sixty-six cases were treated with X-rays, and 98 radiographs taken in the Victoria Hospital during the year against 289 and 77 respectively in 1916. X-ray Department.

479. A department of Dental Surgery was opened in the Victoria Hospital during the year. General.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1917.)

(1) THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

480. The year opened with 203 lunatics in the Asylum. There were 70 admissions during the year including 2 re-admissions, bringing the aggregate number of patients to 273. Of these, 19 were cured, 30 improved and 1 discharged otherwise. Strength of the Asylum.

481. Of the 70 admissions, 41 were between 20 and 40 years of age, 20 between 40 and 60 years, 8 under 20 years and one over 60 years of age. Fifty-eight of them were men, the rest (12) being women; 44 were Hindus, 12 Muhammadans, 2 of other castes and 12 Christians. Age, sex and religion of patients.

482. Out of the 70 cases admitted, the causes of insanity were not ascertainable in 25 cases. Of the remaining 45 cases, 28 were ascertained to be due to predisposition and 17 to exciting causes. Causes of insanity.

483. On the 1st January 1917, there were 28 criminal lunatics and 9 were admitted during the year, making a total of 37. Of these, 34 were men and 3 women. There were 2 discharges and 6 deaths leaving 29 at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 29·47 against 28·65 in the previous year. Criminal lunatics.

484. At the beginning of the year there were 52 patients and 23 were admitted during the year, making a total of 75. Of these, 42 were males and 33 females. Eighteen were discharged and 10 died leaving 47 at the close of the year. Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

485. As usual, the weak and the emaciated were kept separate and special care was taken of them. Excited and dangerous persons had special guards and supervision. The number of in-patients (other than insanes) treated during the year was 136 or a daily average of 7·97. Out of the 63 deaths that occurred during the year 36 were due to cholera. Health of the lunatics.

486. The daily average of the number of lunatics employed on remunerative labour as weaving, gardening, etc., was 77·88. Employment of lunatics.

Private patients. 487. At the beginning of the year, there were 7 private patients and 8 were admitted during the year making a total of 15, of whom 12 were males and 3 females. Seven of these were discharged, 1 died and 7 remained under treatment at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,566 was recovered from the relations and guardians of the patients.

Cost. 488. The total expenditure on account of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 47,328 as against Rs. 32,386 during 1916, the increase being chiefly under "Asylum necessaries," "Other charges," and "Charges on excess consumption of water." The cost of maintenance of lunatics, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was Rs. 9,500 as against Rs. 7,687 in the preceding year. Deducting the receipts from various sources, the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 33,424.

General. 489. The official visitors of the State visited the Asylum 11 times and those of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, 10 times during the year. Periodical treats and entertainments were given during the year especially on festive days; and fruits and sweets were distributed occasionally and every attempt was made to keep the inmates happy.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

The strength of the Asylum. 490. There were 24 inmates at the beginning of the year and 44 were admitted during the year, making a total of 68, of whom 53 were males and 15 females. Of these 33 were discharged, 6 died and 29 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average strength of the Asylum was 21·90 against 23·19 in 1916.

Treatment. 491. The usual treatment with chalmogra oil internally and margosa oil externally was adopted.

Cost. 492. The total cost of the Asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 3,600 against Rs. 4,053 in 1916.

Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. 493. The number of patients at the beginning of the year was 2 and 12 were admitted during the year, bringing the total to 14 of whom 13 were males and one female. The cost of their maintenance was Rs. 436.

General. 494. The inmates of the Asylum were given four treats during the year by philanthropic gentlemen of the city and in one of these, clothes were distributed.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

In-patients. 495. The number of in-patients during the year was 965 as against 973 in the previous year. Of these, 740 were labour cases, the remaining 225 being cases of diseases peculiar to women. Nine hundred and thirty-five were cured, 6 relieved and 24 died. The daily average of in-patients was 20·82 against 21·58 in 1916.

Out-patients. 496. The total number of out-patients treated during the year was 15,514 against 13,521 in 1916, the daily average being 100·49 against 80·18 in the previous year.

Nationality of patients. 497. The in-patients and out-patients belonged to various classes as shown below :—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
1. Europeans and Anglo-Indians ...	73	873	946
2. Muhammadans	78	2,278	2,356
3. Hindus	813	12,333	13,146
4. Other classes	1	30	31
Total ...	965	15,514	16,479

Surgical operations. 498. Surgical operations both major and minor were performed on 1,475 patients of whom 1,369 were cured, 101 were relieved, 4 died, and one remained at the close of the year.

Cost. 499. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 18,401 as against

500. There were 6 pupil midwives under training at the beginning of the year and 5 were taken on during the year, making a total of 11; of these 4 passed out and 7 were under training at the close of the year. Training of midwives.

(4) MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL AT ROBERTSONPET.

501. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 597; of which 414 were labour cases, the remaining 183 being cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of the total number, 559 were cured, 11 relieved, one discharged otherwise, 11 died and 15 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average number of in-patients was 14·32 against 11·27 in the previous year. In-patients.

502. The number of out-patients treated during the year and their daily average were 17,349 and 127·75 against 16,258 and 101·40 respectively in the previous year. Out-patients.

503. The in-door and out-door patients belonged to various classes as shown below :— Nationality of patients.

	In-door patients	Out-door patients	Total
1. Europeans and Anglo-Indians	110	2,265	2,375
2. Muhammadans	33	3,070	3,103
3. Hindus	454	12,014	12,468
4. Other classes	...	...	...
Total ...	597	17,349	17,946

504. The number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed during the year was 1,352, of whom 502 were discharged cured, 845 were relieved, 4 discharged otherwise and one died. Surgical operations.

505. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 12,216 as against Rs. 11,097 in 1916. Cost

(5) THE VANI VILAS HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

506. The number of cases treated during the year was 556 of which 369 were labour cases and the remaining 187 cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of the total number, 441 were discharged cured, 30 relieved, 59 discharged otherwise, 14 died and 12 remained under treatment at the close of the year. The daily average number of in-patients was 12·89 against 13·94 in the preceding year. In-patients.

507. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 10,395 against 9,968 in 1916, the daily average attendance being 81·72 against 81·17 in the previous year. Out-patients

508. The in-patients and out-patients belonged to various classes as shown below :— Nationality of patients.

	In-door patients	Out-door patients	Total
1. Europeans and Anglo-Indians	8	32	40
2. Muhammadans	99	2,378	2,477
3. Hindus	448	7,911	8,359
4. Other Classes	1	74	75
Total ...	556	10,395	10,951

509. The number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed during the year was 876 (including 3 of the previous year). Of this number, 849 were discharged cured, 10 relieved, 7 discharged otherwise, 8 died and 2 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Surgical operations.

510. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 13,702 against Rs. 12,930 in the previous year. Cost.

Training of midwives

511. There were 6 pupil midwives under training at the beginning of the year and 4 were taken on during the year making a total of 10. Of these 3 passed out and 7 remained under training at the close of the year.

(6) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

Number of patients.

512. The total number of patients treated during the year was 465. Of these, 14 were treated for cholera, 126 for plague, 13 for small-pox, and 312 for other diseases.

Cost.

513. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 7,375 against Rs. 8,566 in the preceding year.

(7) THE MINTO OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

514. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,812 against 1,587 in 1916. Of this number, 958 were cured, 653 relieved, 14 failed, 110 were discharged otherwise and 77 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Out-patients.

515. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 15,707 against 14,549 in 1916.

Daily average.

516. The daily average of both in and out-patients was 144·53 men and 74·04 women and 58·36 children against 135·71 men, 71·69 women and 61·53 children in the previous year.

Sex and nationality of patients.

517. Of the 17,519 in and out-patients, 9,464 were men, 4,598 women and 3,457 children. Divided according to classes, 1,450 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 13,978 Hindus and 2,091 Muhammadans.

Diseases treated.

518. Of the 1,812 in-patients, 208 were treated for diseases of conjunctiva, 823 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 218 for diseases of the cornea, 220 for diseases of the iris, 173 for glaucoma, and the remaining 170 for other diseases of the eye. Of the 15,707 out-patients, 8,209 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,678 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 1,561 for disorders of vision and sensation due to errors in refraction, 1,335 for diseases of the cornea, 490 for diseases of the iris, 318 for glaucoma, 627 for diseases of the eyelids, 12 for tumours and the remaining 1,477 for other diseases of the eye.

Surgical operations.

519. Surgical operations were performed on 1,619 persons including 33 that remained under treatment at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1,438 were cured, 138 relieved, 16 discharged otherwise, and 27 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

520. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 31,075 against Rs. 30,156 in 1916.

VII. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(*Calendar year 1917.*)

Toxicological analysis.

521. The number of articles received for toxicological examination was 387 relating to 126 cases. Fifty were cases of suspected human poisoning, 13 of abortion, 2 of cattle poisoning, 60 of blood and seminal stains and 1 of a miscellaneous nature. In 77 *i.e.*, 61 per cent of the cases sent up, poisons, etc., were detected. The poisons detected were arsenic, oleandrin and non-safety match tips.

Chemical analysis.

522. One hundred and seventy-six articles were received for Chemical analysis, of which 28 were samples of water, 84 samples of urine, 30 articles of the Excise Department, 13 articles of food, 1 sample of a drug called "Plague specific," 2 ink powders and 18 other miscellaneous articles. All the 28 samples of water examined for potability were found fit for human consumption. The drug "Plague specific" was found devoid of the properties ascribed to it.

Bacteriological analysis.

523. The number of articles received for bacteriological examination was 3,358; of these 1,411 were samples of water, 1,696 samples of blood, 36 samples of sputum and 215 miscellaneous articles. Five hundred and thirty-seven samples of water were examined for presence of cholera vibrios which were detected in 54 samples. Four hundred and thirty-four were examined for enteric and *colon*

bacilli. The former was not found in any and the latter was found in 311 cases. Out of the 36 samples of sputum tested, *Tubercle bacilli* were found in 12 cases. *Plague bacillus* was looked for in 2, in both of which it was found.

524. Cholera vibrios were found in 19 out of the 45 samples of excreta and discharges examined therefor. Ova of *Bilharzia Haematobia*, a parasite newly imported by the Imperial Service Troops returning to India from the field, were detected in 14 out of the 21 samples of urine examined. These may prove a great danger by infecting the rural water-supplies. Fourteen autovaccines were prepared, 13 for slaphylococcal infection and 1 for streptococcal.

525. In the School of Hygiene, 21 students were trained for the diploma of Sanitary Inspectors. All the new candidates with 5 of the old ones appeared for the examination and 18 passed, one being placed in the first class. General.

VIII. Plague Administration (1917-18).

526. The recorded attacks and deaths from plague during the year, numbered 13,955 and 9,859 as against 16,522 and 11,755 respectively in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 2,567 in the number of attacks and 1,896 in the number of deaths. The ratio of mortality was 1·73 per mille as against 2·06 in 1916-17. The highest number of attacks and deaths in a month were 2,164 and 1,492 respectively in October 1917. The District of Bangalore suffered most with 3,432 attacks and 2,620 deaths and the District of Kadur the least with 506 attacks and 325 deaths. The attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below :— Plague attacks and deaths.

Place	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore City	223	155
Mysore City	43	33
Bangalore District	3,432	2,620
Kolar District	2,977	2,320
Tumkur District	1,640	1,104
Mysore District	1,541	1,042
Hassan District	524	334
Shimoga District	1,809	1,086
Kadur District	506	325
Chitaldrug District	1,260	840
Grand Total ...	13,955	9,859

527. Of the total number of deaths from plague, 5,160 or 52·34 per cent were among men and 4,699 or 47·66 among women. As in previous years, the largest number of deaths from plague occurred among persons between 20 and 40 years of age (3,247) and the fewest (965) among those above 60. The percentage of mortality to attacks was 70·3 among males as against 70·9 among females.

528. As in previous years, evacuation constituted the most popular preventive measure against plague. The supply of shed materials, provision of suitable camping grounds and the creation of facilities for conservancy, lighting and the general sanitation of the health camps formed the main features of the work that received the attention of the local authorities in this connection. Preventive measures. Evacuation,

529. During the year 49,799 inoculations were performed as against 93,931 in the previous year. The largest number (26,330) was done in the Bangalore District. No untoward result from inoculation was reported from any of the places. Inoculation.

530. Prompt desiccation of houses in which dead rats occurred, followed by a repetition of the process within ten days, was carried out in the several municipal and rural areas. The Sanitary Commissioner's suggestion to desiccate houses by burning dry date leaves and hay was largely adopted in the Holalkere Taluk with great advantage. Disinfection.

Plague Hospitals.

531. The following is a statement of the cases treated in the various plague Hospitals :—

Place	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admissions
Bangalore City	128	54	42·2
Mysore City	13	3	23·1
Kolar Gold Fields	3	1	33·3

Excluding the cases that were sent to the plague hospitals for treatment, the recoveries among the rest of the cases that occurred in Bangalore and Mysore Cities and Kolar Gold Fields were 14·7, 23·3 and 36·8 per cent, respectively, of the number of attacks.

General.

532. The total expenditure incurred in connection with plague preventive measures was Rs. 35,717 as against Rs. 29,273 in the previous year.

533. As to future policy in regard to plague administration, it is proposed to devote attention to the destruction of rats in the off-season and making necessary arrangements so that each local area may have its own organisation and equipment to be able to deal at a moment's notice with outbreaks of plague epidemic. An anti-rat-campaign in the Nanjangud town will be conducted during the next off-season. Suitable draft rules are under consideration, which prescribe the action to be taken by each local body to achieve the second of the two objects mentioned.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Mysore University (1917-18).

Senate, Council, etc.

534. The Senate which was reconstituted during the year, consisted of 57 Fellows of whom one was a lady. It met 4 times during the year and submitted to Government schemes relating to the Law College, voluntary medical inspection of students, their physical culture and the introduction of compulsory and optional non-examination subjects. Courses relating to Mining and Metallurgy and Agriculture also received attention.

Owing to the organisation of a College of Engineering and other causes there were some changes in the *personnel* of the Council which is the executive body of the University. It consisted of 11 members including the Vice-Chancellor. The Council met 13 times during the year.

Ten Committees were appointed by the Council and 3 by the Senate to consider some of the more important questions which came up before them.

Instruction and examination.

535. The 3 classes of the Mysore University B.A. course in the 2 Arts Colleges, the second year B.Sc. class at the Central College and the first year B.A. class in the Maharani's College were opened during the year. No fewer than 475 students were under instruction in the several classes of the two Arts Colleges and in the Maharani's College for the Mysore Degree Examinations. The year under review was the last academic year in which the 2 Arts Colleges continued to be affiliated to the Madras University. A College of Engineering was established at Bangalore and the first year class started in July 1917 with 45 students. Instruction in Commerce course leading up to a degree was provided at the Maharaja's College. Arrangements were also made for instruction in Philosophy, Group I and in French, Tamil and Arabic at the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and in French at the Central College, Bangalore.

536. Five candidates of the Maharaja's College appeared for the B.A. Honors examination of the Madras University of whom 3 passed and 2 were recommended for the degree (pass). From both the Arts Colleges, 66 candidates appeared in Groups I and II, 11 in English only and 3 in Science only for the Madras University Intermediate Examination, of whom 15, 7 and 1 respectively passed.

537. The Mysore University held its first degree examinations during the year. From the Maharaja's College, 40 candidates appeared for the Mysore University B.A. Degree Examination, of whom 23 including a lady, passed in both the parts and 13 in one part only. From the Central College, 36 candidates appeared for the aforesaid examination of whom 17 passed in both the parts and 9 in one part only.

538. Four hundred and three appeared for the Mysore University Entrance Examination as against 244 in the previous year. Of the former, 138 or 34·24 per cent passed as against 49·1 in the previous year.

Endowments.

539. Five endowments aggregating Rs. 25,015 were offered and accepted during the year, Rs. 15,000 being contributed by Mr. B. V. Krishna Iyengar.

General.

540. Other important items of work done during the year were, the inspection of the four Collegiate High Schools, arrangements for delivering extension lectures at Bangalore and Mysore, publication of the University Magazine and of the Handbook to the University, sanction of grants-in-aid for the publication of original works on Local Government in ancient India and Karnataka Kavicharite, reorganisation of the Oriental Library, arrangements for establishing the University Library and the award of scholarships for the encouragement of University Education among backward communities.

541. The Calcutta University Commission who visited Mysore on the 27th January 1918 expressed themselves satisfied with the arrangements made and the progress in connection with the activities of the Mysore University.

II. Education (1917-18).

Administrative measures and important events.

542. The following are the important events of the year:—

(1) The celebration of the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja wit great *eclat*.

(2) The opening of a History section of the University Entrance class i Shimoga and a Science section in the Tumkur Collegiate High School and increas ing the number of Science sections in Bangalore and in Mysore by one in eac place.

(3) The opening of an English High School at Davangere.

(4) Revision of the scales of pay of lady graduates.

(5) Granting of facilities for the training of teachers by increasing th number of vacation class centres.

(6) Facilities for the education of the depresssed classes by (i) a speci grant of Rs. 50,000 and (ii) a separate grant of Rs. 25,000 for buildings fc Panchama and Girls' Schools and (iii) the opening of Panchama Boarding School at Tumkur and Chikmagalur.

(7) Introduction of Compulsory Education for girls between the ages of and 10 in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

(8) Institution of Physical training and Scout training classes.

(9) Revision of the S. S. L. C. Rules including the introduction of th compartmental system.

(10) Extension of the privilege of an allowance of Rs. 2 to all teachers on pay of Rs. 12 in the Malnad.

(11) Educational Conference of select officers.

(12) Transfer of control of administration of Backward Class Scholarship from the Education Committee of the Economic Conference to the Educatio Department.

(13) Extension of the Compulsory Education of boys to 170 additiona centres, making a total of 238 centres.

Number of schools and scholars.

543. There was a marked increase in the number of Public Institution during the year from 7,436 to 9,633 and in the strength, from 301,948 to 338,87 the increase being mainly in the case of Primary Schools. The number of Privat Institutions however decreased from 1,764 to 1,107 and their strength from 23,77 to 14,989. The total number of Public and Private Institutions together at th close of the year under report was 10,740 with a total strength of 353,861 a against 9,200 with a strength of 325,718 in the previous year. Of the tota number of pupils, 293,917 were boys and 59,944 were girls including girls unde instruction also in boys' schools. The average daily attendance in the Publi Institutions was 239,993 or 75% of the average number on the monthly rolls a against 195,234 or 74·2% in the previous year. There was one school for every 2 square miles and for every 531 persons of the population. The percentages of bo and girl pupils to boys and girls of school-going age were 68·0 and 14·2 respectively The percentage of boy and girl pupils to the total population of school-going ag was 41·4.

Proportion of scholars to population.

544. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State rose from 1 i 18 to 1 in 16. Tumkur District showing the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 14 an Kadur the lowest, *viz.*, 1 in 20.

545. The following table gives the number of pupils in boys' and girls' schools for 1917-18. Number of pupils according to sex.

Nature of Institutions	Number of Institutions for		Number of	
	Male pupils	Female pupils	Pupils in boys' schools	Pupils in girls' schools
Public Institutions.				
Colleges ...	5	1	222	6
High schools (English) ...	16	3	6,247	79
High schools (Vernacular) ...	6	3	245	28
Middle schools ...	321	115	48,187	13,607
Primary schools ...	8,207	554	233,624	23,977
Training institutions ...	7	3	440	39
Forest and Medical schools ...	2	...	46	...
Industrial schools ...	22	4	1,417	210
Commercial schools ...	4	...	469	...
Engineering schools ...	2	...	271	...
Sanskrit schools ...	64	..	2,566	...
Agricultural schools ...	2	...	54	...
Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind ...	2	...	42	...
Practical instruction classes ...	290	...	7,096	...
Total ...	8,950	683	300,926	37,946
Private Institutions.				
Elementary and Advanced ...	1,100	7	14,878	111
Grand Total ...	10,050	690	315,804	38,057

546. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools, 537 were Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 3,727 were Indian Christians, 42,145 were Muhammadans, 293,929 were Hindus and the remaining 13,525 were Parsis and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 5·56 in the case of Hindus, 14·45 in the case of Muhammadans 10·90 in the case of Indian Christians and 15·05 in the case of others. Classified according to nationality, the total number of girl pupils in all Public schools of the State, 58,488 was made up of 349 Europeans and Anglo-Indians, 1,495 Indian Christians, 9,949 Muhammadans, 4 Parsis, 13,455 Brahmins, 485 Kshatriyas, 1,993 Vaisyas, 9,447 Lingayets, 446 Jains, 17,526 other high caste Hindus, 1,742 low caste Hindus, and 1,597 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of girl pupils was 1·72 in the case of Hindus, 7·20 in the case of Muhammadans, 8·39 in the case of Indian Christians and 3·67 in the case of others. Nationality of scholars.

547. The number of schools for Europeans and Anglo-Indians fell from 5 to 4, the Southern Mahratta Railway School having ceased to work during the year. Their strength decreased from 594 to 569 of whom 212 were boys and 357 were girls. There were also 60 pupils of this class reading in other schools making a total of 537 Europeans and Anglo-Indians under instruction. For Muhammadan boys there were 6 Anglo-Hindustani Schools with 966 pupils, 55 Middle schools with 5,137 pupils and 600 Primary Schools with 18,982 pupils. For Muhammadan girls, there were 32 Middle schools with a strength of 2,520 girls and 122 Primary Schools with 4,221 pupils. Number of Institutions with reference to special classes.

548. Besides the students in the 815 Hindustani schools, there were 9,768 Muhammadans reading in other schools bringing the actual total of Muhammadans, under instruction to 41,594. There were 496 schools for the depressed classes, *viz.*, Holeyas, Madigas, Korachas, Lambanis and others, with a total strength of 12,358 of whom 1,560 were girls. Of these, 191 were Government, 268 aided and 37 unaided schools and one is a Panchama Boarding School at Mysore with a strength of 55. Of the 10 students that were sent up for the Lower Secondary Examination

from this school, 8 were successful with 2 in the first class and the school has been meeting to a certain extent the need for passed teachers required for other Panchama schools. In addition to general education, industrial training is imparted in weaving, leather stitching, carpentry, smithy and mat-weaving. The Depressed Classes Mission maintained 13 schools in all, 10 for boys and 3 for girls. Of these 2 were Industrial Schools and 4 Night Schools.

549. The Panchama Conference at Melkote was not held during the year owing to plague scare. There were 17 schools with a total strength of 410 for Lambanis, 4 schools with a strength of 83 pupils for the Hill Tribes, 3 schools with a strength of 84 pupils for Kunbis in the Sagar Taluk, 2 schools with 45 pupils for Woddars and one Halepaika School in Shimoga with a strength of 81.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of language taught.

550. Of the 9,633 Public Institutions for Collegiate, Secondary, Primary and Special Education, 3 were Sanskrit Colleges, 9 Kannada High Schools, 64 Sanskrit Schools, 194 Vernacular Middle Schools, 242 Anglo-Vernacular Schools and the remaining number comprised Colleges, High Schools and Schools for special education where instruction was imparted in English and in one or more Vernacular or Classical languages and Primary Schools. Of the 2,055 Government Primary Schools for boys, 1,848 were Kannada Schools, 206 were Hindustani Schools and one Mahratti School.

551. Of the 554 Primary Schools for girls, 428 were teaching Kannada, 122 Hindustani, 2 Tamil and 2 Mahratti. Of the 1,107 private institutions, 1,106 were teaching Elementary Kannada or Vernacular and one was an Elementary School teaching the Koran. In the Public Schools, 26,013 pupils learnt English, 9 French, 13,810 Classical languages, such as, Latin, Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit and the remaining 317,523 learnt the Vernaculars prevailing in the State. Of the 14,989 pupils in Private Institutions, 14 learnt English, 15 a Classical language and 14,960 a Vernacular language.

Standard of Education.

552. There were 6 institutions for Collegiate education in English and Oriental Learning, 28 High Schools and 436 Middle Schools for Secondary Education and 8,761 public institutions for Primary Education.

553. The following table gives the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1916-17 and 1917-18.

	High		Middle English		Middle Vernacular		Upper Primary Vernacular		Lower Primary Vernacular	
	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18
Boys ...	1·65	1·87	7·05	7·45	3·09	2·43	11·86	40·09	76·35	48·16
Girls ...	0·14	0·20	2·05	3·53	1·92	2·04	8·32	31·91	87·57	62·32

Adult or Night Schools.

554. There was a large increase in the number of schools intended for the education of artisans and labourers who are unable to attend school during the day, from 1,020 in 1916-17 to 2,284 during the year. Of these, 2,133 were aided and 151 unaided with a total attendance of about 41,800 pupils. Ninety-six of these schools were for Panchamas.

Aided village indigenous schools.

555. The Village Indigenous Schools which used to be registered for aid on the result system, have almost disappeared as most of them have been converted to regular grant-in-aid schools with monthly grants.

Training Institutions.

556. There were 10 Government Training Institutions working during the year, *viz.*, the Training College, Mysore, 7 District Normal Schools for men and 2 for women; there was also one aided institution, the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls at Bangalore. The total number of pupils was 488. Besides these, 360 teachers underwent training in the special vacation classes in Bangalore and Mysore.

Industrial schools.

557. The number of Industrial Schools was 26. Of these 22 were for boys and 4 for girls. One of them, the Chamarajendra Technical Institute was a purely Government institution. The total strength in all was 1,395 boys and 232 girls. Carpentry was taught in 17 schools, weaving in 10 schools, smithy in 8 schools, rattan work in 6 schools, wood-carving in 1 school, lacquer work in 2, toy-making in 1 and metal work in 2. In the girls' Industrial schools, knitting, sewing and

needle-work formed the main subjects of industrial education and embroidery, an additional subject in some of them.

Practical instruction.

558. There were 290 schools with Practical Instruction classes with 7,096 pupils in them. In these schools, elementary training in minor industries is being given along with general education, to fit those who have aptitude for higher training to go for training in carpentry, smithy and weaving to the Taluk and District Industrial Schools.

Engineering schools.

559. The Engineering Section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute in Mysore had 101 pupils on its rolls; 22 in the Senior and 25 in the Junior Sub-Overseers' classes, 20 in the Shekdari class, 30 in Village Maistry class and 4 in the Probationary Assistant Commissioners' class. Excursions formed one of the chief features of the training. Four Probationary Assistant Commissioners were also trained in Elementary Engineering in this institution during the year. The strength of the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, was 170.

Commercial schools.

560. Since July 1917, three English Commercial classes have been opened at Hassan, Channapatna and Chikmaglur in addition to the two classes that existed last year at Tumkur and Shimoga. No Vernacular commercial classes were opened in 1917-18. Besides these, there were 4 Commercial Schools in Mysore and Bangalore of which two taught for the Advanced Grade Examination. The strength of all the Commercial Schools was 469.

Other special schools.

561. The strength in the schools for the Deaf-mutes and the Blind, Mysore, was 18 and 24 respectively. Each of the two sections for the Blind and the Deaf had three classes, *viz.*, Preparatory, Junior and Senior, the courses being graded. In the Blind section, the pupils begin with Braille alphabet, do reading and arithmetic in the Junior stage, and specialize in music and in the reading of Kannada classical poetry in the Senior stage. The deaf pupils are trained in lip-reading and sense culture to begin with, write simple words to dictation and do a little arithmetic at the higher stage and read from books and do simple sums on subtraction and multiplication in the senior stage. The industries taught are weaving, knitting, tailoring and rattan work. The Model Infant School, Chamarajapet, Bangalore City, had a very large accession of strength from 47 to 130 and continued to be popular. During the year, 11 new Sanskrit schools were started, bringing the total number to 64 with a strength of 2,566 pupils, of whom 147 were girls and 17 were Muhammadans. The number of pupils learning English in Sanskrit schools was 244. There were 4,719 pupils learning Sanskrit in other schools which brought the total number of pupils learning Sanskrit to 7,285 as against 5,038 in the previous year.

The progress of most schools is reported to be fair, that at Belur being reported to have been the best in point of efficiency and results in the public examinations.

Education of girls and women.

562. The number of public schools for girls rose from 607 to 683 and their strength from 35,009 to 37,948. Of this number, 273 were boys. There were also 20,813 girls reading in the public institutions for boys with 1,456 girls reading in private institutions. The total number of girls under instruction was therefore 59,944. Of the total number of public institutions for girls, one was an English College, 3 were English High Schools and 3 Government Vernacular High Schools. The strength of the Maharani's College rose from 372 to 398 during the year. Of the total strength, 50 were in the College and High School departments as against 21 in the previous year and 94 in the Anglo-Vernacular Department, the rest being distributed over Kannada classes, Normal and Industrial sections. The London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, and the Vani Vilas Girls' High School did good work during the year.

563. The number of home education classes increased from 6 to 17. In all these classes, there were 297 adult ladies under instruction. The Mahila Seva Samaj at Bangalore did very good work during the year.

The results of the public examinations.

564. The results of the public examinations in the Central College, Bangalore, and the Maharaja's College, Mysore, have been shown in the section on "Mysore University". The Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, had a strength of 211, of whom 160 were in receipt of scholarships. The Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, had 56 on the rolls and the Melkote Sanskrit College 93. The results of all these colleges in public examinations were satisfactory. In the Vidwat Examination, 56

candidates were registered, 39 were examined and 32 passed. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, passed 14, the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, 1, the Melkote Sanskrit College 3, the Sankara Mutt, Bangalore, 5, and the remaining 9 were private candidates from different parts of India. In the Pupils or Vidyarthi Examination, 160 passed out of 230, fifty-seven being placed in the first class. The best results were those obtained by the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore. In the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination, out of 1,050 examined, 951 including 4 girls were declared eligible both for College Course and Public Service. In the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination, 29 passed out of 116. Altogether 3,550 candidates appeared for the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination and 886 passed with 21 in the first class. In the English Lower Secondary Examination 910 passed out of 2,461 sent up, 60 being placed in the first class.

University Entrance Examination, etc.

565. Of the 5 ladies that appeared for this examination from the Maharani's College, 2 were successful. Both this College and the London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, passed 1 and 3 candidates respectively, at the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination. The passes of lady candidates in the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination were 2 out of 11, in the English Lower Secondary Examination, 37 out of 60, in the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination, 68 out of 246, in the Teachers' Certificate Examination in all branches, 26 out of 48, and in the examination for proficiency in Sewing 9 out of 23.

566. In the Mysore Moulvi Examination, one Muhammadan passed, and in the Upper Secondary Examination, 1 passed. The number of Muhammadans that passed the S. S. L. C. Examination was 18. In the English Lower Secondary Examination, 29 and in the Vernacular Lower Secondary Examination 94 passed. In the Teachers' Certificate Examination 35 were successful and 14 Muhammadan girls passed the Lower Secondary Examination and 8, the Teachers' Certificate Examination.

567. From the Training College, Mysore, 6 out of 7 that appeared were successful at the Pandit's Examination. Twenty-three out of 40 sent up passed the Upper Secondary Examination, 4 out of 6, the Examination for the College grade, 41 out of 44, the Upper Secondary Training and 45 out of 70 the Lower Secondary Training Examinations. From the Agricultural Training section 14 out of 19 passed the Veterinary Examination. In the Madras Government Technical Examination 18 out of 48 were successful. From all the District Normal schools, 214 out of 440 teachers passed the preliminary portion of the Teachers' Certificate Examination of the Lower Secondary grade and 1 the final portion of the Teachers' Certificate Examination. In the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, 4 out of 4 passed the Advanced Grade Examination. Of the 7 that appeared for the Intermediate Grade Examination, 3 passed and 20 out of 24 passed the Elementary Grade Examination. In the Engineering Section, 22 out of 23 passed the Examination for the Senior Sub-Overseers with 2 in the first class, 10 out of 25 the Junior Sub-Overseer Examination, 20 out of 20 the Shekdari Examination. In the Commercial Section, 7 out of 16 passed the Advanced grade of the Examination, 28 out of 59 the Examinations of the Intermediate grade and 51 out of 126 of the Elementary grade. The Hardwicke Commercial School, Mysore, passed 17 students out of 29 in the Public Examination. In the Mysore Government Technical Examination of 1918, two hundred and fifteen in all passed out of 414, eleven out of 29 being in the Advanced grade, 54 out of 100 in the Intermediate grade and 150 out of 275 in the Elementary grade.

Students' Hostels.

568. The total number of hostels or boarding houses for students was 33 against 32 in the previous year, 27 being for boys and 6 for girls. Of the total number, 20 were (with the exception of 2 Hostels attached to the two Colleges) Government, 3 aided and 10 unaided. The total number of boarders in all the hostels was 1,407, of whom 966 were boys and 441 girls.

Of the 1,407 boarders, 71 were in Colleges, 722 in the Secondary Schools, 312 in Primary Schools and 302 in the Special Schools.

Physical education.

569. Physical education progressed during the year. The difficulty of getting qualified teachers has been overcome to a certain extent by the opening of Physical Education Training class. The services of Mr. Frank C. Irwin, Specialist in Scouting, were entertained. The Scout training scheme has been making

good progress under the energetic supervision of Mr. F. C. Irwin. The trained teachers are organizing Scout troops in their respective places.

Controlling agencies.

570. The Inspector-General of Education toured for 60 days in the Districts of Tumkur, Kadur, Hassan and Chitaldrug during the year and directed his attention chiefly to the methods of teaching followed in the schools and the special needs of the different kinds of institutions. Detailed instructions for remedying the defects actually observed by him were issued to all institutions by means of circulars. He held informal meetings of leading local representatives to ascertain the local needs and to stimulate local enterprise in the cause of education. He also attended a few District and Taluk Conferences, opened a few Educational Exhibitions and presided over Teachers' Conferences and the Educational Conference of select officers. The Deputy Inspector-General of Education devoted himself mainly to office routine and preliminary work relating to important schemes and organizations. The two Circle Inspectors inspected 870 schools and all the District Inspectors 1,698 schools. A large number of schools were inspected by the Assistant Inspectors. Apart from the duty of inspection, the work of a few was marked by other praiseworthy activities, such as the organization and management of Teachers' Associations and the popularization of education in backward rural areas. The work of the Supervisors was, on the whole, energetic. Many of these made efforts to enlist the co-operation of the rural public in the cause of rural education.

Expenditure on Public Institutions.

571. The aggregate expenditure on public instruction during the year 1917-18 was Rs. 31,43,346 as against Rs. 32,97,561 in the previous year. The main items of expenditure are given below :—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education general		School education special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men	26,404	15,356	6,32,782	7,80,492	84,199	2,36,454	17,75,687
For women	...	...	1,85,639	1,45,719	10,793	7,033	3,49,184
Total ...	26,404	15,356	8,18,421	9,26,211	94,992	2,43,487	21,24,871

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspection	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
66,784	1,65,511	1,42,191	2,25,043	1,19,217	2,99,729	10,18,475

Sources of Expenditure

572. The sources from which the amount required for the above expenditure was drawn, were as follows:—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1916-17	1917-18	1916-17	1917-18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	19,94,580	19,34,531	60·49	61·54
Local Funds	5,88,587	5,86,425	17·85	18·66
Municipal Funds	27,049	38,204	·81	1·21
Fees	3,63,905	3,35,405	9·81	10·69
All other sources	3,23,440	2,48,781	11·04	7·9
Total ...	32,97,561	31,43,346	100·00	100·00

573. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 14,48,533 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 19,806 on municipal schools, Rs. 6,52,944 on aided institutions, Rs. 3,588 on unaided institutions, Rs. 3,44,260 on buildings and furniture, and Rs. 6,74,215 on the several items under indirect expenditure.

574. The expenditure arranged according to institutions of different standards shows that the colleges absorbed 1·33 per cent, High schools for boys 7·65 per cent, middle schools for boys 12·47 per cent, Primary schools for boys 24·83 per cent, girls' schools 10·55 per cent, special schools 10·77 per cent, and the remaining 32·40 per cent on indirect expenditure.

575. The average cost of education per head of population was 0-8-9 as against Re. 0-9-3 in 1916-17 of which the State Revenue provided Re. 0-5-5 as against Re. 0-5-7 in 1916-17. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government institutions calculated only on direct expenditure was Rs. 9-3-3 as against Rs. 10-3-9 in 1916-17. In the aided schools the cost was Rs. 4-4-10 as against Rs. 4-14-7 in 1916-17, of which a sum of Rs. 2-11-10 was met from State Revenues and Re. 0-1-0 from Local and Municipal Funds as against Rs. 2-9-11 and Re. 0-1-4 respectively, in the previous year. In the unaided schools the cost was Re. 0-7-3 as against Rs. 2-12-2 in 1916-17.

Outlay on Colleges and High Schools.

576. The available information on this subject is furnished in Appendix XXV.

Expenditure on Primary Education.

577. The amount spent on primary education for boys was Rs. 7,80,492 as against Rs. 6,23,395 in 1916-17. The percentage of expenditure on primary education of boys to the total expenditure was 24·83 as against 18·90 in 1916-17.

Expenditure on Female Education.

578. The outlay on female education was Rs. 3,64,446 and was met from the following sources:—

	Rs.
State Funds	2,35,364
Local Funds	64,980
Municipal Funds	6,390
Fees	5,521
Other sources	52,191

Fees were levied only in aided schools for European girls and in other institutions, education was free.

Expenditure on Students' Hostels.

579. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 82,390 as against Rs. 1,48,844 in the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 73,372 was spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 9,018 on those for girls. The cost was met as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	17,330
Local Funds	765
Fees	46,811
Subscriptions and endowments	17,484

Accession No. 1549
Date ..... 79 .....

580. The expenditure on scholarships during the year was Rs. 1,42,191 or 4·52 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 5,037, in professional colleges Rs. 51,082, in secondary schools, Rs. 62,690, in primary schools, Rs. 3,959 and in special schools other than training schools Rs. 19,423. 43 scholarships of value varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 9 each were awared to widow pupils in Anglo-Vernacular Girls' schools, and the award of 700 scholarships in girls' schools of the primary and secondary grade was also made during the year. 39 scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each were awarded to Muhammadan boys, besides 5 scholarships granted from Gumbuz funds. Of the total number of 39 scholarships, 3 were held in the University Entrance classes and 36 in High school classes. In addition to these there were 3 Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each awarded to Muhammadan boys of the State studying in the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. There were also 10 scholarships of the value of Rs. 3 each granted from the Gumbuz funds to Muhammadan girls in the V class of Hindustani Girls' schools in the State. 5 ordinary scholarships of the value of Rs. 4 each were awarded to sons of Pallegar pensioners. Scholarships.

581. For the study of special subjects in foreign countries, 7 fresh scholarships were granted during the year under report, but owing to war conditions only one of the scholarship-holders could proceed out of the State for study. There were in all 9 old scholars prosecuting their studies. 4 were Damodar Das scholarship-holders and the rest were either State or loan scholarship-holders. Of the former, one was studying Mechanical Engineering in Manchester, England, and another was studying Agricultural Chemistry in Germany; two scholarship-holders returned to the State after completing their studies in America and England. Of the latter, there were 3 State scholarship-holders and 2 loan scholarship-holders. One who went to England for the study of Banking, completed a two years' course in the London School of Economics and returned from England during the year. Another was studying paper manufacture in the University of Maine Orono in the United States of America. A third scholar who was studying systems of education in the University of Chicago died. Of the two loan scholarship-holders, one who was studying Electrical Engineering in the General Electrical Company in Schenectady returned and the other was studying Botany in the University of Chicago in the United States of America.

There were 16 Khadayata scholarship-holders, of whom 12 were studying in the Arts Colleges at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Poona and Bombay; one in the Agricultural College, Poona and 3 in the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Technical scholarships at rates of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 were awarded to students of the Mysore State for study in the Technical Schools of India. There were in all 29 scholarship-holders, of whom, 12 were studying in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 8 in the School of Arts, Madras, and 4 in the Sir J.J. School of Arts, Bombay.

582. The amount disbursed in the shape of grant-in-aid to educational institutions during the year was Rs. 4,54,770 or 14·47 per cent of the total expenditure on education as against Rs. 3,77,505 or 11·45 per cent in 1916-17. The contributions from various funds are given below:— Grants-in-aid.

		Rs.
State Funds	....	4,30,461
Village School Funds	....	5,165
Municipal Funds	....	19,144
Total	....	4,54,770

Out of the State contributions of Rs. 4,30,461, a sum of Rs. 16,560 was allotted to High schools, Rs. 3,19,366 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 33,785 to Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 23,844 to Sanskrit schools, Rs. 20,776 to special institutions and the balance to students' homes and scholarships.

583. The total amount of grants-in-aid from State Funds towards building and other charges during the year was Rs. 13,057 of which a sum of Rs, 5,915 was allotted to building works and Rs. 7,142 to furniture, apparatus and books. Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

Expenditure on buildings.

584. The total expenditure on Government educational buildings during the year was Rs. 2,01,491 as against Rs. 3,90,238 in 1916-17. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 1,62,958 was spent from the Public Works Budget on High schools and other schools and Rs. 41,533 on taluk and village schools from the Educational Budget. An expenditure of Rs. 63,588 was incurred on village elementary school buildings from the village school fund and from the grant allotted from State funds for the purpose.

The important works that were completed or were in progress during the year were:—

Completed .... Vani Vilas Institute, Bangalore.
Technological Institute, Bangalore.
High School, Hassan.

In progress .... Collegiate High School, Mysore.
Widows' Home attached to the Maharani's College, Mysore.
A.-V. School, Channapatna.

III. Encouragement to Authors.

Encouragement to authors.

585. Out of the annual provision of Rs. 4,000 for encouragement to authors, a sum of Rs. 2,941-7-0 was spent in the purchase of books and journals as against Rs. 3,978 in the previous year.

586. The following is a list of the more important books and journals purchased, together with the amount spent on their purchase:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
25 copies of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar's Commemoration Volume	...	303	8	0
25 copies of the Historical Sketches of Ancient Dekhan	...	127	9	0
300 copies of Life of Sir Salar Jung by Mr. M. S. Puttanna	...	112	10	0
Subscription for 200 copies of "Vijnana" for 1917–18	...	600	0	0
Do for 179 copies of "Mahilasakhi"	...	109	14	0

A sum of Rs. 325 was also paid as remuneration for the revision of some Departmental Readers.

IV. Literature (1917-18).

Publications registered.

587. During the year, 185 books and periodicals were registered as against 178 in the preceding year. Of these, 112 were in the vernaculars spoken in the State, 59 in English and other European languages, 6 in the Indian classical languages and 8 in more than one language. Copyright was secured for 46 books as against 66 in 1916-17.

Nature of literature.

588. Arranged according to subject matter, 14 were books on religion, 36 on art, 5 on mathematics, 3 on history, 3 on biography, 8 on moral philosophy, 4 on law, 11 were works of fiction and 101 miscellaneous works.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1917-18).

589. Sums aggregating Rs. 23,000 were deposited in six instances by private gentlemen, the objects being chiefly the celebration of services in temples. At the close of the year, there was a total sum of Rs. 6,06,400 deposited with Government as endowments to various charities inaugurated by private individuals. Deposits by private individuals.

590. Seventy-seven estimates at a total cost of Rs. 81,800 for the repairs of Muzrai institutions were sanctioned during the year, out of which Rs. 72,400 were met from the funds of the institutions and contributions of devotees and the balance of Rs. 9,400 from the annual State grant. In addition, estimates amounting to Rs. 13,007 were sanctioned for further improvement of the Sri Chamarajendra Memorial temple at Calcutta. Construction and repairs.

591. A systematic revision of the scales of income and expenditure to be followed in major and minor institutions having been undertaken, 26 major and 313 minor institutions were treated during the year, the power to revise in the latter case having been delegated to the Deputy Commissioners. Revision of scales of income and expenditure in the Muzrai institutions.

The properties of the undermentioned matts continued to be under Government management during the year :— Matts.

(1) Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale.
(2) Sri Sivaganga Matt at Sivaganga.
(3) Sri Sampushta Narasimhaswami Matt at Subrahmanya.
(4) Sri Hariharpur Matt at Hariharpur, Koppa Taluk.
(5) Jain Matt at Sravanabelagola.
(6) Bisagnia Matt at Chikmagalur.
(7) Bandigadi Sampige Matt in the Koppa Taluk.

At the desire of the Swamigalu of the Sri Sivaganga Matt, Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District, permission was granted to induct into Sanyasa Asrama Vedamurti Ramasesha Sastry with a view to his eventual succession as the Guru of the matt.

The Vyasaraya Matt agency staff was strengthened by the addition of three sub-agents, two permanent and one temporary, to work under the Agent with headquarters at Tirupati, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly.

The villages of Mudlodu, Thammagondanahalli and Adavikatenhalli which had been alienated by former Gurus, were ordered to be restored to the Sri Uttaradi Matt on payment of reasonable compensation.

592. The total number of recipients of the charity on the 30th June 1918 was 157. Out of this, 92 were Muhammadans, 46 Indian Christians and 19 Brahmins. The income for the year was Rs. 6,174-4-10 and expenditure Rs. 5,853-14-5, leaving a total closing balance of Rs. 5,024-1-4. Out of this Rs. 1,900 was invested in the 5 per cent Second War loan (1929-47) raised by the Government of India. Prince Gulam Muhammad Charity Fund.

593. The services in the Gumbuz at Seringapatam, which contains the tombs of Nawabs Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan and in the Masjids at Seringapatam and Ganjam, were regularly conducted. Three Hindustani schools and a langarkhana attached to the Gumbuz continued to do useful work. Gumbuz.

594. Grants-in-aid from State Funds were continued during the year to the undermentioned institutions :— Grant-in-aid institutions.

	Rs.
(1) The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore ...	600
(2) Girdlestone Home for incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
(3) Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore City	1,200
(4) Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore City	225
(5) Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha at Melkote	120
(6) Anathalaya at Mysore	1,200
(7) Abalasrama, Basvangudi, Bangalore City, for the maintenance of an orphan girl	96

New grants.

595. Some lands were granted as inams to the following temples, in view of the efficient condition in which they were maintained by the devotees :—

(1) Eswara Devaru at Kallur, Srinivaspur Taluk.

(2) Somesvara Devaru at Lakshampur, Belur Taluk.

Additional cash grants of Rs. 15 each were given to the temples of Sri Jambukesvaraswami at Jambukesvara and of Sri Ranganathaswami at Srirangam.

Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges.

596. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College was reconstituted as an Anglo-Sanskrit educational institution teaching Sahitya for the Mysore Vidwat Examination. Three students appeared for the Mysore Vidwat examination in Sahitya, out of whom one passed. Two students were sent up for the Mysore Lower Secondary Examination, one being successful. The management of the college was placed under a committee of gentlemen with the Muzrai Superintendent as President.

The Ayurvedic College, Mysore, continued to do useful work. At the end of the year, there were 9 students in the classes and three students who appeared for the first examination were successful.

General.

597. During the year, the investigation of the resources of major and minor institutions was systematically put in hand. Fifty-five major institutions were inspected and proposals framed by the Muzrai Superintendent after consulting the Deputy Commissioners. The affairs of the minor institutions were enquired into by temporary Muzrai Sheristedars and their memoranda and proposals were examined by the Muzrai Superintendent and his opinions thereon forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners for issue of orders.

The Muzrai Superintendent inspected during the year, the major institutions, Government annachattrams and rest-houses in the Bangalore, Kolar, Mysore, Hassan and part of Kadur Districts and his Assistant, a few taluks of the Shimoga District.

During the year, an order was issued limiting the period of the lease of lands belonging to Muzrai institutions with a view to secure, for the future, unearned increments in values. The Peshkari service was revised and improved and the procedure for making payments for work done by contractors was simplified.

II. Amrut Mahal (1917-18).

Health of cattle.

598. Owing to abnormal conditions, the cattle became more susceptible to certain epizootic diseases. Black-quarter and rinderpest broke out in two districts in consequence of which no fewer than 181 animals died. Five hundred and ninety-four died from other causes.

Stock.

599. The year opened with 8,110 head of cattle. 1,487 calves were born, and 3 "gosu" were recovered from the *Servegars*, making a total of 9,600. Of these, 791 died, 456 were sold, 5 were struck off the accounts, leaving 8,348 head of cattle at the end of the year.

Sheep.

600. There were 199 Australian sheep at the beginning of the year. 69 were born during the year. Of the total number 268, fifty died and one was given to a ryot for breeding purposes; there were thus 217 at the end of the year. Samples of fleece sent for examination to the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Company, were pronounced to be good in quality and free from kemp.

Milch cattle.

601. There were 26 head of cattle at the beginning of the year. 9 calves were born and one heifer died. A sum of Rs. 1,640 was spent for their maintenance and the income from milk was Rs. 315.

Improvements.

602. During the year one small katte was repaired and lantana was cleared from about 26 acres of land. A sum of Rs. 3,553 was realized from the sale, etc., of the produce raised on the kaval lands and 101 pallas of grain were in stock at the end of the year.

Receipts and expenditure.

603. The aggregate receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 51,188 out of a total demand of Rs. 57,907 including a balance of Rs. 5,952 of the preceding year. Rs. 61-12-0 were written off the accounts. Of the total receipts, the main items were the sale proceeds of cattle (Rs. 35,117), the revenue realized on account of

terige (Rs. 11,859) and miscellaneous receipts (Rs. 3,652). The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 26,853 against Rs. 35,050 in the previous year.

604. One hundred and ninety-four bullocks were sold during the year to the Mysore Imperial Service Transport Corps and arrangements were made to reserve all good and well developed bullocks, 3 or 4 years of age, for meeting the demands of the Mysore Military Department. General.

The executive control of the Kunigal Stud Farm, Hessarghatta Grass Farm and other Military Grass Farms, was transferred from the Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, to the Superintendent, Amrut Mahal Department, the administrative functions being vested in the former officer as before.

III. Archæology (1917-18).

605. The translations of the Kannada texts of the revised edition of the Sravanabelgola Volume made good progress and most of the illustrations for the volume have been prepared. The printing of the Supplements to Volumes III and IV and to Volume V of the Epigraphia Carnatica made fair progress during the year. A portion of the General Index to the volumes of the Epigraphia Carnatica was sent to the press. The Sanskrit and Kannada quotations met with in the revised edition of the Karnataka Sabdanusasanam and the names of authors and works occurring therein were arranged alphabetically and sent to the press. Selections from the inscriptions concerning matters of historical and social interest, which have been arranged according to subject matter, are being worked upon. A supplement to Volume IX of the Epigraphia Carnatica, consisting of nearly 400 newly discovered inscriptions, has been got ready for the press. Similar supplements to Volumes X and XII of the Epigraphia Carnatica are receiving attention. During the year, 66 coins, consisting of 8 gold and 58 copper pieces, were examined and found to belong to Vijayanagar, Gandikota and the Dutch East India Company, and to Sivaji and Tipu. Two of the gold coins represent the so-called Lingayat Pagoda. To the architectural port-folio were added 8 plates illustrating several temples of architectural interest in the State. A large number of photographs of temples of artistic merit was prepared and made available for sale to the public. General.

606. Tours were made in the Mysore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts and 187 villages were inspected during the year. Altogether 304 new records were copied, 158 in Tumkur District, 90 in Mysore District, 28 in Chitaldrug District, 10 in Hassan District, 5 in Bangalore District, 2 in Kolar District, 10 in the Madras Presidency and one in the Bombay Presidency. Of these inscriptions, 20 were in Tamil characters, 12 in Persian, 5 in Nagari, 4 in Telugu, 3 in Mahrathi and the rest in Kannada. Most of the new records discovered during the year can be assigned to specific dynasties of kings such as the Kadamba, the Ganga, the Nolamba, the Chola, the Hoysala, the Pandya, the Mughal, and those of Vijayanagar, Bijapur and Mysore. There are likewise a few records relating to the Chiefs of Nidugal, Ummattur, Harati, Bijjavara, Chiknayakanhalli and Chitaldrug. Among the notable ephigraphical finds of the year, two sets of copper plates received from the Belur Taluk are of some historical interest. One of them, relating to the Kadambas, brings to notice for the first time two new kings, Ajavarma and Bhogivarma of that early dynasty; while the other set, relating to the Gangas records a grant by a hitherto unknown king Polavira. They appear to belong to the 5th and 6th century respectively. A stone inscription at Halkur, Sira Taluk, is of considerable interest as being the only dated lithic record so far discovered of the early Ganga king Sripurusha. It bears the date A.D. 788. An inscription at Abbinahole, Hiriyur Taluk, dated 1664, refers to the settlement of a dispute by the ordeal of dipping the hand in boiling ghee. A jewelled silver cup in the Srikanthesvara temple at Nanjangud bears an inscription stating that it was a present from Tippu. The survey also brought to light a number of artistic structures which had not been noticed before. Inscriptions.

607. A large number of manuscripts was examined in several places while on tour. Among the manuscripts examined during the year may be mentioned *Sanatkumaravastu*, a Sanskrit work bearing on architecture by Sanatkumara, which gives rules for building houses, temples, cars, etc., and mentions Sukra, Bhargava, Angirasa, Gautama, Gargya and Visvakarma as earlier writers on the Ancient manuscripts.

subject; *Jyotishasamhitarnava*, a Sanskrit work on astrology by Kadambesvara, son of Visvesvara-maha-prasadi, who was patronised by the King Pratapa Rudra Deva Gajapati; *Rajanripa-charita*, a Kannada poem in the Sangatya metre giving an account of the life and exploits of the Mysore King Raja-Odeyar (1578-1617); and *Prabhudeva-Purana*, a Kannada poem in the Shatpadi metre, giving an account of the Virasaiva teacher Prabhudeva or Allama, by the Virasaiva poet Harisvara, a disciple of Tontadacharya of the Yelandur Matha.

IV. Ethnography (1917-18).

Ethnography.

608. During the year under report, booklets were prepared from the preliminary drafts in the case of 22 minor castes and drafts regarding the Jains, the Lingayets and the Brahmins were compiled.

V. Government Press (1917-18).

Establishment.

609. There were 407 paid employees and 16 boys at the close of the year in the Central Press at Bangalore, making a total of 423 as against 444 in the previous year. Of the paid employees, 126 were on the fixed scale and the remaining 281 on piece-work. Excluding the 16 boys, the staff consisted of, 1 European, 5 Anglo-Indians, 13 Indian Christians, 58 Muhammadans and 330 Hindus. The number of permanent hands at the Branch Press, Mysore, was 24, as in the previous year.

Value of stock, additions, etc.

610. During the year one Thompson Type-casting Machine, at a cost of Rs. 6,979 was imported from America and installed in the Press. One Lead and Rule Cutter of 10" size was also purchased at a cost of Rs. 65. In addition to these, 98½ lbs. of type required for urgent works were purchased at a cost of Rs. 183 and 11,810 lbs. of type valued at Rs. 5,075 were cast and taken to credit in the Press stock. The value of the plant at the Central Press was Rs. 2,87,794. Depreciation at recognised rates including the value of unserviceable articles and also worn out types to the extent of Rs. 21,804 was written off the accounts. At the Branch Press at Mysore, the value of plant and machinery at the close of the year, after allowing for depreciation, was Rs. 9,339.

Out-turn of work.

611. The out-turn of work was of the usual nature and of the requisite quantity.

Receipts and expenditure.

612. The total receipts of the Government Press from all sources were Rs. 6,713 against Rs. 6,064 in the previous year. The expenditure on both the presses at Bangalore and Mysore amounted to Rs. 1,40,863 exclusive of book debits against Rs. 1,55,632 in the previous year.

General education.

613. Forty-four of the Press employees received general education in the school attached to the Press for the purpose.

Technical education.

614. There were 13 students on the roll. Government sanctioned scholarships ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 as an encouragement to the students taking up technical education and 6 scholarships were awarded during the year. Out of 6 students that appeared for Composing (Elementary) of the Madras Technical Examinations, 5 sat for the examination, 3 passed, 2 of them being placed in the first class. One employee of the Branch Press, Mysore, appeared for Composing (Intermediate) and Proof Reading and Machine Work, both of the Elementary Grade and passed in the first two subjects.

General.

615. Much economy was effected in the use of paper owing to the prevalence of war in Europe.

His Highness the ex-Raja of Cochin paid a visit to the Press in September 1917.

VI. Stationery (1917-18).

Stock.

616. The year opened with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 29,000 to which new stock amounting to Rs. 3,54,808 was added during the year, making a total of Rs. 3,83,808. The value of foreign articles purchased during the year was Rs. 83,116.

and the value of paper purchased from the Indian Mills and of sundry articles purchased locally was Rs. 2,37,868.

617. Supplies made to various departments amounted to Rs. 2,82,805 as against Rs. 2,79,543 in the previous year. The total cost of paper and other articles supplied to the Government Press amounted to Rs. 2,26,911. Supply to public departments.

618. The year closed with a balance of stock of the value of Rs. 1,01,004. Balance.

619. The budget grant of the Depot for the year was raised from Rs. 2,23,500 to Rs. 2,93,520 for meeting the requirements of new offices and the increased demands of the existing offices and also the enhanced price of paper and other articles. General.

620. The accounts of the office were officially audited.

621. His Highness the ex-Raja of Cochin paid a visit to the Depot.

VII. Meteorology (1917-18).

622. The total number of observatories in the State was 4 during the year as in the previous year, *viz.*, 1 first class observatory at Bangalore and 3 third class observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug. There were 6 self-recording and 5 other special eye instruments in use at the observatory at Bangalore. Observatories.

623. The autographic instruments at the observatory at Bangalore worked almost continuously during the year. Observations of maximum and minimum temperatures in the Stevenson's Screen were continued. Pilot balloon observations for investigating the velocity and direction of upper air currents were continued on all the days on which weather permitted. Observations of clouds with the Nephoscope were also regularly taken and the results were sent to Agra. The daily 8 hours observations were recorded regularly at all the 4 observatories in the State. The observations at Bangalore were telegraphed to Simla, Bombay and Madras, those at Mysore and Chitaldrug to Simla and those at Hassan to Madras. The registers of the daily 8 hours observations with copies of the daily weather telegrams were forwarded from all the 4 observatories punctually every month to the Meteorological Office, Simla. The monthly register of the daily, 10 hours and 16 hours observations at Bangalore was despatched to Calcutta as usual. Working

624. During the year one rain-gauge station in the Bangalore District was closed and one was opened in the Mysore District and the total number of rain-gauge stations on the 30th June 1918 was 225, exclusive of the 8 non-departmental rain-gauges maintained by certain coffee planters in the Hassan and Kadur Districts. Of these, 201 or 89 per cent were inspected during the year against 90 per cent in the year previous. Fifteen rain-gauges, 15 measure glasses and 8 rain receivers were issued on requisitions. Rain Registration.

625. The Meteorological Reporter to the Government inspected the observatories at Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug and found them on the whole in good order. Inspection of Observatories.

626. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 12,150. Cost of the Department.

VIII. Horticulture and Public Gardens (1917-18).

627. This institution maintained its popularity and reputation as a place of recreation and a centre of horticultural and botanical study. The number of visitors who sought technical information was fairly up to the average. The work of the seed and sale depot continued to increase and owing to difficulties in the way of meeting requisitions for imported seeds, acclimatised seeds were raised to meet the growing demands not only from within the State but also from other parts of India. As usual, plants, seeds, etc., were supplied free to charitable and public institutions. The number of plants and cuttings supplied was 15,873 and 874 against 9,207 and 1,082 respectively in the previous year and the number of packets of seeds issued and the weight thereof were 3,549 and 1,004 lbs. against 2,063 and 741 lbs. respectively in the preceding year. Lal-Bagh.

628. Excepting the local purchases of python, orpington cock and Peshawar monkey, no important additions were made owing to difficulties of railway transport. Four leopards were sold. Zoological collection.

Horticultural shows.

629. The two horticultural shows held at Bangalore in August 1917 and February 1918, were very successful, the quality and number of exhibits being far above the average. One show was held at Mysore in April 1918.

Horticultural and general education.

630. The Horticultural School discontinued in March 1917, was restarted in November 1917 and had on its rolls 15 students including 3 Tigalars (professional market gardeners) who were in receipt of scholarships specially sanctioned to them by Government. Most of the students trained in the school are doing good work in the horticultural line both in and outside the State. The gardeners who attended the night school made fair progress in Kannada.

Fruit culture.

631. Three loans aggregating Rs. 850 were granted under the rules for the grant of loans for starting fruit industry and steps were taken to make the loans popular. The arrangements made with a local firm at Bangalore for the supply of indigenous fruit plants worked fairly satisfactorily though transport difficulties pointed to the necessity of organizing Supply Depots at other District Headquarters also. The demand was mostly for indigenous fruit plants. The experiments conducted during the past two years demonstrated beyond doubt that fruit culture and market gardening are useful as a means of subsidiary income and of utilizing small holdings.

Improvements.

632. The construction of gate lodges taken on hand in the preceding year was completed and the laying out of the Siddapur-Kankanpalya road was commenced during the year. *Balanites ægyptiaca* from Egypt, 17 species of Rhododendron and 8 of Primula from Darjeeling were prominent among the introductions. Nicobar cocoanut was also introduced. Collections of Acacia, Geranium, and Abutilon were augmented and seedlings from pomegranates of the Kabul and Kandahar varieties were raised and distributed to the Mysore Palace and other gardens.

Finance.

633. The cost of the maintenance of the Lal-Bagh including the cost of superintending was Rs. 37,410 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 6,350 during the year.

Other gardens and parks.

634. Among other gardens under the direct charge of the department were the Sunnakal Tank Experimental Farm, the Cubbon Park at Bangalore, the Gordon Park and the Curzon Park at Mysore, the Daria Dowlat Bagh, Seringapatam, and the garden on the Nandi Hills. Two fresh varieties of potatoes from the Kumaun Government Botanic Gardens and five varieties of sugar-cane and forty varieties of tomatoes introduced from America were successfully cultivated on the Sunnakal Tank Farm. Leeks (Broad Flag), Beet root (long) French Table Radish (varieties) seeded for the first time in Bangalore.

Hill stations.

635. The Nandidroog Hill Station continued to be popular. The number of visitors to the station was 681, the receipts thereof being Rs. 2,319.

Schemes were under preparation in regard to the Devarayadrug (Tumkur District) and the Kalhatti (on the Bababudans, Kadur District) Hill stations and the survey of the Chamundi Hill, Mysore, was also in progress during the year.

General.

636. A nice garden was laid out at Budipadaga, Chamrajnagar Taluk, in connection with the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner and His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda.

The Department co-operated in the several functions organised at Bangalore for raising funds for the prosecution of the war and has taken up the acclimatisation of European vegetables, food stuffs, etc.

IX. Government Museum (1917-18).

Visitors.

637. The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 372,279 (men 219,935 and women 152,344) against 367,038 in the preceding year. Large crowds visited the institution as usual on festive occasions such as the Dharmaraya's Car Festival and Vijayadasami. A large number of school children visited the Museum with their teachers during the year.

Collection and additions.

638. The collection remained on the whole in good condition. The total number of additions during the year was 102, chief among these being a cheeta, some good specimens of fish and a few old coins.

Cost.

639. The expenditure on account of the up-keep of the institution during the year amounted to Rs. 3,586 against Rs. 3,167 in the preceding year.

X. Printing Presses (1917-18) and Periodicals

(Calendar year 1917.)

Printing Presses.

640. Including the two Government Presses there were in the State 60 printing presses at the end of 1917-18 against 64 at the end of 1916-17. Of these, 30 were in Bangalore District, 3 in the Kolar District, 1 in the Tumkur District, 17 in the Mysore District, 1 in the Hassan District, 4 in the Shimoga District and 2 in each of the Kadur and Chitaldrug Districts.

Newspapers and periodicals.

641. During 1916 there were 9 newspapers and 31 periodicals in circulation, excluding the *Mysore Gazette* which is the Government Gazette, the *Police Gazette* issued by the Police Department, the *Mysore Economic Journal* and the *Arthasadhaka Patrika* issued by the Economic Conference and the *Chintamani Abhyudaya* issued by the Chintamani Taluk Progress Committee. During the year 1917, 2 newspapers and 13 periodicals were newly added to the list and 6 periodicals ceased publication. Thus there were 11 newspapers and 38 periodicals in circulation.

Of the 49 newspapers and periodicals, 32 were in Kannada, 13 in English, 2 in Urdu and 2 in more than one language. Among the 38 periodicals, one was published once in 2 months, 3 quarterly and 29 monthly, the remaining being fortnightly, weekly, etc. One of the periodicals was a comic journal, 1 dealt with medicine, 15 with religion and philosophy and the rest with literary, educational and miscellaneous matters.

XI. Libraries (1917-18).

Libraries.

642. Apart from the Oriental Library which was transferred to the Mysore University, the other libraries which are under the control of the Education Department, are the Educational Library located in the office of the Inspector-General of Education and those attached to Collegiate and other High Schools.

Educational Library and Museum.

643. Three hundred and forty new volumes were added to the library which brings the total number of volumes to 9,440 on the 30th June 1918. The addition was chiefly made up of school books in English, Kannada, Telugu and Sanskrit, while some were books bearing on History, English literature and Biography. A few were reference books. The number of volumes lent out of the library was 810.

Museum Library.

644. Exclusive of departmental reports, art and scientific journals subscribed for and received as donations, seven books were added to the library during the year. About 130 books were consulted during the year by the visitors who numbered 118.

Central Book Depot.

645. The value of stock at the Central Book Depot on 1st July 1918 was Rs. 1,65,288-9-0. During the year 1917-18, stock valued at Rs. 78,583-1-0 was added. The total sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rs. 83,706-5-3. The value of books, etc., supplied free of cost to educational institutions and to officers of the several departments was Rs. 11,977-7-9.

9th December 1918.

V. R. THYAGARAJAIYAR,
Director of Statistics in Mysore.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX.			PAGE.
I	Statement showing names of high officers in the State		i
II	List of Laws passed during 1917-18		ii
III	Statement showing the strength, cost, etc., of the Military Force for 1917-18 ...		iii
IV	Do	do Police Force for 1917-18 ...	iv
V	Do	the working of the Police during 1917-18	iv
VI	Do	the value of property stolen and recovered during 1917-18 ...	v
VII	Do	crimes committed and number of cases disposed of during 1917-18	vi
VIII	Do	the number of offences reported and persons dealt with by the Courts during 1917-18	xiv
IX	Do	the results of Criminal appeals during 1917-18	xv
X	Do	the nature and value of Civil suits filed and disposed of during 1917-18	xv
XI	Do	the results of applications for execution of decrees during 1917-18	xvi
XII	Do	the number and results of Civil appeals during 1917-18 ...	xvi
XIII	Do	the number of persons confined in Jails and Lock-ups during the calendar year 1917	xvii
XIV	Registration of documents during 1917-18		xvii
XV	Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during 1917-18		xviii
XVI	Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Municipalities during 1917-18		xix
XVII	Statement of rainfall during 1917-18		xxiii
XVIII	Statement of prices of staple food grains, 1917-18		xxiii
XIX	Expenditure on Public Works during 1917-18		xxiv
XX	Agricultural stock during 1917-18...		xxvi
XXI	Statement showing Excise shops and Excise Revenue during 1917-18		xxvi
XXII	Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the State during 1917-18 ...		xxvii
XXIII	Statement of medical relief afforded during the calendar year 1917		xxxii
XXIV	Vital statistics for the calendar year 1917		xxxii
XXV	Statement showing particulars of schools maintained in the State during 1917-18 ...		xxxiii

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1917-18.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., K.C.I.E.	Dewan ...	10th November 1912.		
2. His Highness Sir Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E.	Extraordinary Member of Council.	28th January 1914.		
3. Rajasevadhurina Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.	First Member of Council.	1st April 1916.		
4. Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., I.C.S., C.I.E.	Second Member of Council.	21st March 1916.		On privilege leave from 4th June 1918.
5. Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L.	Offg. Second Member of Council.			Officiating as Second Member of Council from the 4th June 1918.
6. Sir Leslie Creery Miller, Kt.	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	20th July 1914.		
7. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court.	5th December 1909.		
8. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A.	Judge, Chief Court.	1st July 1914.		

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1917-18.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction*	Remarks
1	IV of 1917.—The Mysore State Life Insurance Regulation.	No ...	20th July 1917	*Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Maharaja's sanction.
2	V of 1917.—The Defence of India (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes ...	21st Aug. 1917	
3	VI of 1917.—The Destructive Insects and Pests Regulation.	Yes ...	9th Oct. 1917	
4	VII of 1917.—The Negotiable Instruments Regulation.	Yes ...	Do	
5	VIII of 1917.—The Mysore Companies Regulation.	Yes ...	Do	
6	IX of 1917.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.	No ...	13th Oct. 1917	
7	I of 1918.—The Defence of India Regulation.	Yes ...	22nd Feb. 1918	
8	II of 1918.—A Regulation to amend the Commercial Intercourse with enemies (Emergency) Regulation, 1914.	Yes ...	5th Mar. 1918	
9	III of 1918.—The Mysore Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation.	Yes ...	6th Mar. 1918	
10	IV of 1918.—The Transfer of Property Regulation.	Yes ...	14th Mar. 1918	
11	V of 1918.—Regulation further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.	No ...	25th June 1918	
12	VI of 1918.—The Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Regulation.	Yes ...	Do	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1917-18.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited during the year	Casualties			At the end of the year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cavalry (Mysore Horse) ...	398*	241	281	3	12	144	366	1	...	...	13	59	294	Rs. 1,11,497	...	* Includes Veterinary and Medical Officers and farriers, salustries and ward orderlies.
Sappers	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	1,812	1,603	238	16	20	254	1,551	3	...	...	56	370	1,125	2,40,555	...	
Imperial Service Lancers ...	925*	766	436	6	70	130	996	1	...	...	28	106	862	5,30,548	...	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	748*	475	349	5	12	79	728	1	...	...	15	95	618	2,65,864	...	
Total ...	3,883	3,088	1,301	30	114	607	3,641	6	...	...	112	630	2,899	11,48,464	...	

APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1917-18.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.									
Inspector-General of Police	1	1,400	Rs. 11,11,822	196	1,692	30	60	263	3,257	194	
District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendent of Police	14	250 to 800									
Inspectors	120	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	40	40 to 50									
Jemadars, Head Constables and Sergeants	707	15 to 25									
Constables	5,286	8 to 12									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	10,998	11,768	6,089	6,928	5,291	5,757	3,381	3,647	1,910	2,110	55·5	52·6	63·9	63·3	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 2,40,791	Rs. 2,87,026	Rs. 86,984	Rs. 1,01,091	36·1	35·2	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	2	1	3	4
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	2	2	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	...	1	1
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	3
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	2
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	29	38	67	32
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	65	60	125	53
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	2	2	4	6
		Total ...	99	103	202	101
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	57	80	137	60
12	307	Attempts at murder	7	8	15	10
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	13	14	27	18
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	6	8	14	14
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	17	17	34	29
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	13	32	45	32
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	55	76	131	98
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	5	5	10	7
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	133	197	330	155
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	28	41	69	23
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	5	9	14	3
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	112	152	264	122
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	16	13	29	17
		Total ...	467	652	1,119	588

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
2	2	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	55	26	2	19	...	2	3	...	26	9	...
54	1,112	276	...	48	7	10	211	...	276	185	...
3	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	1	2	...
104	1,180	307	2	71	7	12	215	...	307	200	...
85	180	39	...	9	...	2	...	...	11	66	...
6	12	2	...	2	..	...	...	...	2	3	...
15	26	14	...	10	...	...	2	...	12	6	...
5	14	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	1	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
15	11	6	1	2	...	...	3	...	6	4	...
31	38	19	4	3	2	...	9	...	18	10	..
80	184	30	...	12	5	9	4	...	30	53	...
7	7	2	...	2	..	...	...	..	2	3	...
198	448	60	...	18	4	7	31	...	60	152	...
39	49	16	...	7	...	9	...	...	16	26	...
10	6	1	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...
139	260	67	...	22	4	8	33	...	67	87	...
23	18	5	...	2	...	2	1	...	5	7	...
652	1,253	268	5	96	15	37	84	...	237	421	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	1	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	1	7	7	2
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	3	26	12	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ..	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	4	34	20	2
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	4	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	2	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	...	7	2	...
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	8	3	3
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	..
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	5	19	1
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	2	..
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	15	8	4
24	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	1	...	2
		Total ...	...	38	38	10

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	
15	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	611	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
20	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	632	
...	1	5	1	2	2	14	14	50	
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	
1	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	6	
...	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.
6	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	67	
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	160	
1	1	7	...	4	1	...	...	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	96	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
12	11	20	5	11	8	16	14	409	1 released on probation of good conduct under Sec. 562, C. P. C.

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	29	19	48	42
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	73	86	159	87
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	53	65	118	59
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	60	64	124	61
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,350	1,648	2,998	1,601
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	1	1	...
		Total ...	1,565	1,883	3,448	1,850
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	75	119	194	91
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	8	18	26	13
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	83	137	220	104
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	216	307	523	342
		Theft { ordinary	1,356	2,776	4,132	2,185
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	146	223	369	110
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	28	39	67	44
37	419, 420	Cheating	49	49	98	45
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	131	264	395	198
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	9	38	47	19
		Total ...	1,935	3,696	5,631	2,943
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	3	7	10	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 56 of the Police Regulation No. V of 1908, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	18	32	50	44
42		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	95	993	1,088	1,096
		Total ...	116	1,032	1,148	1,146
		Grand Total ...	4,265	7,503	11,768	6,733

Karnataka State Archives (Departmental Library)(B) Accession No. 1549 Date.....

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
25	145	66	...	36	...	...	30	...	66	21	...
84	85	27	2	22	...	3	...	...	27	33	...
46	65	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	26	...
62	88	20	...	8	...	2	10	...	20	22	...
1,511	1,102	441	2	234	2	157	27	16	438	263	...
1	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
1,729	1,488	560	4	305	2	163	67	16	557	365	...
104	262	18	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	92	...
20	16	5	...	2	...	...	3	...	5	8	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	278	23	...	2	...	...	21	...	23	100	...
315	387	160	3	90	7	40	16	3	159	112	...
2,463	2,381	1,083	25	596	46	106	221	75	1,069	573	...
188	177	65	1	45	3	11	3	2	65	25	...
40	58	16	...	12	2	...	2	...	16	18	...
60	81	25	8	14	...	3	...	...	25	19	...
233	552	87	6	18	4	7	52	...	87	176	...
18	28	11	...	10	...	1	..	...	11	6	...
3,317	3,664	1,447	43	785	62	168	294	80	1,432	929	...
6	16	5	...	2	...	...	3	...	5	...	...
27	43	20	3	1	...	...	16	...	20	13	...
1,020	1,186	1,017	6	106	...	8	894	1	1,015	82	...
1,053	1,245	1,042	9	109	...	8	913	1	1,040	95	...
6,979	9,108	3,647	63	1,368	86	388	1,594	97	3,596	2,110	..

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	...	...
27	270, 218, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	5	1	1
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation to hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	2	41	75	64
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	46	76	65
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	...	...	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	...	2	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	..	...
		Total ...	...	...	2	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	1	39	39	22
		Theft { ordinary	4	244	145	83
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	1	5	9	8
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	4	1	...
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	3	1	3
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	15	13	3
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	7	...	3
		Total ..	6	317	208	122
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	2	..
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 56 of the Police Regulation No. V of 1908 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	2	2	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	1	12	1	9
		Total ...	1	14	5	9
		Grand Total ...	13	449	349	208

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	9	27	...	...	53	
6	12	5	3	...	1	...	...	22	
2	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	36	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	46	
118	45	47	4	1	...	...	...	230	3 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P.C.
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
129	60	53	7	10	28	...	...	387	3 released on probation of good conduct.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	108	
26	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	100	1 released on probation of good conduct.
209	54	29	6	3	...	...	...	589	14 released on probation of good conduct.
21	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	76	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	
4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	217	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	
285	81	35	6	4	...	...	..	1,045	15 released on probation of good conduct.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
36	20	41	1	...	...	...	...	71	2 released on probation of good conduct.
36	20	41	1	...	...	...	...	91	2 released on probation of good conduct.
482	187	150	19	25	36	16	14	2,672	21 released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1917-18				Total									
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	104	115	29	215	...	...	...	...	235	244	15	70	129	...	1	28	1 referred to Chief Court.
District Magistrates' Courts.	38	34	1	61	...	19	...	...	64	81	...	21	57	2	...	...	1 dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	21,075	21,517	5,301	6,250	1,580	25,277	...	...	37,534	38,408	6,418	17,727	7,028	210	60	6,916	49 dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.
Total ...	21,217	21,666	5,331	6,526	1,580	25,296	...	...	37,833	3,8733	6,433	17,818	7,214	212	61	6,944	51. Of whom 50 were dealt with under Section 562, Criminal Procedure Code and one was referred to Chief Court.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	3	3	84	52	25	8	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	32	1 person died.
Courts of Session	11	7	94	72	82	24	50	30	...	...	26	3	...	...	45	13	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	44	34	418	185	72	48	335	174	...	..	...	...	12	9	159	72	
Total ...	58	44	596	309	179	80	396	213	...	...	26	3	12	9	293	117	

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
													Rs.													Rs.	Days		
Munsiffs' Courts ..	10,993	11,628	27,199	28,900	599	593	38,791	41,121	27,147	28,659	11,644	12,462	39,16,401	1,354	26,442	1,101	19,262	8,005	883	414	...	15,609	6,150	583	6,317	33,11,023	141·80	336	
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	1,199	1,194	3,317	3,685	102	108	4,618	4,987	3,421	3,576	1,197	1,411	10,72,639	51	3,593	41	2,420	1,064	32	118	46	1,896	790	165	725	8,38,183	85·6	5	
District Judges' Courts	34	67	68	90	...	2	102	159	35	81	67	78	7,63,148	4	11	75	8	14	12	24	28	2	4	4	71	569,337	375·96	4	
Grand Total ...	12,226	12,889*	30,584	32,675	701	703	43,511	46,267	30,603	32,316	12,908	13,951	57,52,188	1,409	30,046	1,220	21,690	9,083	927	556	74	17,507	6,944	752	7,113	47,18,543	201·12	345	

* Excludes 19 suits transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			
Munsiffs ...	10,751	11,525	31,97,824	29,045	30,197	42,03,588	39,796	41,722	74,01,412	28,271	29,078	34,53,222	11,525	12,644	39,48,190	9,161	2,453	1,030
Sub Judges ...	959	1,175	3,53,066	3,889	3,890	9,19,814	4,848	5,065	12,72,881	3673	3,898	7,06,292	1,175	1,167	5,66,589	840	274	53
District Judges	35	43	4,19,848	52	66	2,42,298	87	109	6,62,146	44	69	3,03,984	43	40	3,58,162	20	3	17
Total ...	11,745	12,743	39,70,738	32,986	34,153	53,65,700	44,731	46,896	93,36,439	31,988	33,045	44,63,498	12,743	13,851	48,72,941	10,021	2,730	1,100

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Average duration		Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of				
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—																									
Appeals from original decrees ...	244	184	241	194	485	378	261	219	224	159	1,36,634	1,74,319	198	147	28	35	29	25	...	7	6	5	261·97	329·53	
Do appellate decrees ...	198	131	205	156	403	287	272	190	131	97	34,909	35,730	114	86	50	37	19	5	4	6	85	56	249·29	234·02	
Do original orders ...	21	16	52	32	73	48	57	29	16	19	...	...	17	14	11	6	4	...	3	2	22	7	115·93	132·62	
Do appellate orders ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	178	206	442	494	620	700	413	346	207	354	65,068	1,12,649	257	180	67	59	28	30	32	16	29	61	112·42	162·02	
Do orders ...	14	14	35	67	49	81	35	46	14	35	...	...	21	17	6	14	...	2	4	4	4	9	78·03	134·00	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	124	87	185	236	309	323	222	200	87	123	44,456	49,669	128	95	49	50	29	36	10	13	6	6	195·30	165·70	
Do orders ...	3	6	31	15	34	21	28	15	6	6	...	...	9	6	18	6	...	...	1	2	...	1	74·42	112·15	
Total ...	782	644	1,191	1,191	1,973	1,838	1,288	1,045	685	793	2,81,067	3,72,367	744	545	229	207	109	98	54	50	152	145	134·51	161·18	

* Excludes 40 appeals transferred to District Court, Bangalore. † Excludes 110 appeals transferred to Bangalore District Court and also includes two appeals withdrawn from the District Court, Bangalore.
‡ Excludes one appeal withdrawn from the District Court, Bangalore.

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1917.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 1 Special Lock-up ... 6 District Lock-ups 71 Taluk Lock-ups ...	1,263	9,429	11,082	10,692	1,260·20	1,164·01	1,039	Rs. 1,04,264	Days 14	17·66 per mille of average number.

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	117,362	114,700	51,461	50,678	54,935	53,256	793	708	1,303	1,409	8,870	8,649	117,152	114,332	Rs. 3,08,48,173	Rs. 2,88,12,301	166	203	387	452	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	50,711	1,25,49,612 0 0	92,421 0 0	51,297	1,34,27,131 0 0	95,350 12 0	
Sales	53,669	1,21,70,185 0 0	93,843 2 0	55,610	1,33,65,002 0 0	99,958 4 0	
Wills	729	.....	2,738 8 0	787	.....	2,967 0 0	
Money bonds	823	5,00,111 0 0	609 4 0	801	2,80,681 0 0	1,579 0 0	
Miscellaneous	8,400	35,92,393 0 0	39,036 14 6	8,657	37,75,359 0 0	40,089 6 8	
Total ...	1,14,332	2,88,12,301 0 0	2,28,648 12 6	1,17,152	3,08,48,173 0 0	2,39,944 6 8	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	95,631 10 4	.....	.....	1,07,782 14 10	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	1,33,017 2 2	.....	.....	1,32,161 7 10	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1917	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1917-18	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1918	Remarks
		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,04,266	5,95,420	9,86,407	10,90,673	6,63,073	10,81,818	*8,855	*Excludes investments.
1. Hoskote	3,906	3,099	3,154	7,060	2,158	3,291	3,769	
2. Dodballapur	5,469	4,032	4,347	9,816	4,756	5,906	3,910	
3. Nelamangala	6,570	3,439	3,251	9,821	2,441	3,107	6,714	
4. Tyamagondlu	8,510	3,342	4,266	12,776	2,315	2,320	10,456	
5. Kankanhalli	713	2,454	2,657	3,370	2,506	2,259	1,111	
6. Magadi	4,777	4,727	4,251	9,028	2,983	3,056	5,972	
7. Closepet	1,125	3,792	4,391	5,516	4,137	3,347	2,169	
8. Channapatna	8,623	9,983	11,433	20,056	7,082	6,866	13,190	
9. Anekal	2,737	5,063	4,847	7,584	3,333	3,283	4,301	
10. Sarjapur	2,526	1,548	1,677	4,203	1,473	1,351	2,852	
11. Devanhalli	4,171	3,764	3,899	8,070	4,510	4,139	3,931	
12. Vadigenhalli	4,666	2,092	2,590	7,256	2,374	2,214	5,042	
Total ...	53,793	47,335	50,763	1,04,556	40,068	41,139	63,417	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	9,283	18,249	24,248	33,531	13,196	15,625	17,906	
2. Bowringpet	13,013	14,146	16,529	29,542	13,315	7,945	21,597	
3. Chintamani	28,077	11,474	14,699	42,776	12,889	11,597	31,179	
4. Srinivaspur	1,552	4,180	1,807	3,359	2,438	1,485	1,874	
5. Mulbagal	2,501	3,503	2,884	5,385	4,437	4,060	1,325	
6. Sidlaghatta	2,982	5,505	5,256	8,238	4,598	4,593	3,645	
7. Chikballapur	32,817	16,728	16,079	48,896	13,174	10,799	38,097	
8. Bagepalli	783	992	905	1,688	589	598	1,090	
9. Gudibanda	1,788	1,463	1,650	3,438	1,383	997	2,441	
10. Goribidnur	2,690	2,160	2,794	5,484	1,768	2,099	3,385	
11. Malur	2,775	3,407	4,475	7,250	3,220	3,425	3,825	
Total ...	98,261	81,807	91,326	1,89,587	71,007	63,223	1,26,364	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1917	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1917-18	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1918	Remarks
		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur ...	22,240	45,192	31,094	53,334	43,459	22,446	30,688	
2. Maddagiri ...	8,512	3,918	6,172	14,684	3,681	4,259	10,425	
3. Koratagere ...	2,308	1,723	2,511	4,819	1,313	1,359	3,460	
4. Chiknayakanhalli.	5,628	4,554	5,291	10,919	4,614	3,395	7,524	
5. Sira ...	8,290	5,514	5,084	13,374	3,776	4,183	9,191	
6. Gubbi ...	5,673	5,387	4,603	10,276	3,456	5,196	5,080	
7. Tiptur ...	11,487	15,114	11,755	23,242	23,851	5,238	18,004	
8. Turuvekere...	3,363	1,599	1,711	5,074	1,374	1,053	4,021	
9. Pavagada ...	1,296	1,304	1,329	2,625	1.242	1,052	1,573	
10. Kunigal ...	7,684	6,828	7,644	15,328	4,391	5,132	10,196	
Total ...	76,481	91,133	77,194	1,53,675	91,157	53,313	1,00,362	

N.B.—The opening balances are those as per reviewed Municipal accounts for 1916-17, furnished in Comptroller's docket No. L. A. D. 1193-4, dated 22nd March 1918.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City ...	29,130	2,44,081	2,60,901	2,90,031	2,39,990	2,75,905	14,126
1. Hunsur ...	9,983	6,577	6,570	16,553	5,371	3,816	12,737
2. Chamrajnagar	10,958	5,810	6,480	17,438	6,449	6,720	10,718
3. Yedatore ...	3,206	2,347	2,780	5,986	2,568	1,758	4,228
4. Heggaddevankote.	1,303	1,228	927	2,230	701	741	1,489
5. Gundlupet ...	9,602	6,886	7,342	16,944	3,773	5,172	11,772
6. Nanjangud ...	45,831	16,285	21,000	66,831	11,889	16,935	49,896
7. T.-Narsipur...	4,371	3,306	1,705	6,076	2,198	1,832	4,244
8. Periyapatna...	3,763	2,441	1,933	5,696	1,932	1,809	3,887
9. Bannur ...	6,029	2,555	2,778	8,807	3,310	1,390	7,417
10. Talkad ...	3,342	2,152	1,330	4,672	1,702	1,671	3,001
11. Seringapatam	5,118	10,414	8,013	13,131	9,668	11,123	2,008
12. Mandya ...	499	1,437	1,931	2,340	1,751	1,341	999
13. Krishnarajpete	1,029	2,326	1,983	3,012	2,067	1,701	1,311
14. Malvalli ...	1,668	4,907	4,484	6,152	5,044	2,769	3,383
15. Nagamangala	3,078	2,120	2,785	5,863	1,569	1,665	4,198
16. Melkote ...	2,501	1,421	1,067	3,568	1,719	1,213	2,355
17. French Rocks	9,370	3,619	3,606	12,976	2,552	1,930	11,046
18. Saligram ...	6,194	1,667	1,586	7,780	1,345	934	6,846
19. Maddur ...	2,478	1,028	877	3,355	956	863	2,492
Total ...	1,30,233	78,526	79,177	2,09,410	66,564	65,383	1,44,027

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1917	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1917-18	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1918	Remarks
		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	5,261	16,216	19,852	25,113	13,871	17,692	7,421	
2. Alur	22,106	4,432	5,656	27,762	6,513	4,257	23,505	
3. Saklespur	7,525	5,261	5,623	13,148	4,339	4,675	8,473	
4. Belur	5,099	5,154	5,189	10,288	3,837	4,159	6,129	
5. Arsikere	21,413	10,407	7,892	29,305	8,350	3,724	25,581	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	2,843	3,310	4,363	7,206	4,320	3,716	3,490	
7. Arkalgud	8,318	3,969	4,200	12,518	3,916	3,958	8,560	
8. Hole-Narsipur	15,711	9,438	9,112	24,823	5,771	5,429	19,394	
Total ...	88,276	58,187	61,887	1,50,163	50,917	47,610	1,02,553	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	4,227	45,125	54,432	58,659	60,488	45,884	12,775	Audited figures have been furnished under columns 1, 2 and 5.
2. Kumsi	2,181	1,948	1,689	3,870	1,642	1,772	2,098	
3. Channagiri	4,641	3,690	3,930	8,571	2,803	3,616	4,955	
4. Honnali	4,121	3,022	2,619	6,740	2,632	2,858	3,882	
5. Nyamti	3,196	3,391	3,097	6,293	3,032	3,312	2,981	
6. Shikarpur	13,062	5,955	5,960	19,022	3,754	5,664	13,358	
7. Sorab	1,492	1,129	1,103	2,595	661	1,829	766	
8. Sagar	11,560	6,124	7,532	19,092	7,599	13,559	5,533	
9. Kallurkatte	1,320	1,002	1,621	2,941	1,090	1,455	1,486	
10. Tirthahalli	18,368	5,494	6,167	24,535	3,780	4,663	19,872	
Total ...	64,168	76,880	88,150	1,52,318	87,481	84,612	67,706	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1917	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1917-18	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1918
		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Chikmagalur	66,369	34,021	38,863	1,05,232	28,373	29,653	75,579
2. Tarikere	29,006	17,393	17,891	46,897	23,096	35,944	10,953
3. Birur	12,772	5,954	6,426	19,198	6,157	6,185	13,013
4. Kadur	14,996	7,867	11,035	26,031	3,577	9,632	16,399
5. Narasimharajapura ...	3,044	2,429	2,212	5,256	2,217	1,947	3,309
6. Mudgere	7,912	3,094	2,939	10,851	2,915	1,819	9,032
7. Koppa	10,200	3,114	2,890	13,090	2,111	1,236	11,854
Total ...	1,44,299	73,872	82,256	2,26,555	68,446	86,416	1,40,139
Sringeri	2,112	5,405	3,831	5,943	5,068	3,919	2,024

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	4,209	89,545	22,377	26,586	94,212	14,357	12,229
2. Davangere	60,810	78,545	64,862	1,25,672	44,992	50,605	75,067
3. Harihar	14,636	25,902	16,406	31,042	16,143	12,288	18,754
4. Holalkere	5,147	3,717	3,065	8,212	3,515	3,786	4,426
5. Hosdurga	4,712	3,925	5,007	9,719	3,092	3,118	6,601
6. Hiriyur	5,336	3,685	4,493	9,829	2,722	2,758	7,071
7. Challakere	8,092	9,061	9,103	17,195	6,970	5,486	11,709
8. Molakalmuru	1,704	2,802	1,921	3,625	1,845	2,124	1,501
9. Jagalur ...	9,641	4,531	4,539	14,180	4,403	3,362	10,818
Total ...	1,14,287	2,21,713	1,31,773	2,46,060	1,77,894	97,884	1,48,176
Grand Total ...	9,05,306	15,74,359	19,13,665	28,18,972	15,61,665	19,01,222	9,17,749

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1917-18.

State	July 1917	August 1917	September 1917	October 1917	November 1917	December 1917	January 1918	February 1918	March 1918	April 1918	May 1918	June 1918	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	4·26	6·72	10·72	6·20	3·70	0·05	0·52	0·03	0·58	1·94	4·28	2·70	41·70	45·64	41·53	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1917-18.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1917		During June 1918		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	7	0	4	9	
2. Rice (best sort)	5	13	4	12	
3. Do (common)	6	12	5	12	
4. Javar	14	8	9	3	
5. Ragi	15	0	14	9	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1917-18.

Fund, Major, Finance and service heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total original works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
Irrigation works charged to Revenue—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Major works	2,82,145	.....	2,82,145	.....	1,89,122	1,89,122	5,27,302
Minor works	29,632	26,403	56,035	.....			
Establishment	.....	.....	75,861	.....	33,028	33,028	1,08,889
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	1,192	.....	984	984	2,176
Suspense	.....	.....	427	.....	.....	.....	427
Reserve for Capital expenditure.	.....	.....	5,00,000	.....	.....	.....	5,00,000
Total ...	.....		9,15,660	.....	2,23,134	2,23,134	11,38,794
In charge of Civil officers—							
Works	.....	.....	1,13,773	.....	.....	.....	1,13,773
Establishment ...	.....	.....	1,00,640	.....	.....	.....	1,00,640
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	1,410	.....	.....	.....	1,410
Suspense	.....	.....	1,669	.....	.....	.....	1,669
Total ...	.....	.....	2,17,492	.....	.....	.....	2,17,492
Grant-in-aid to Irrigation Cess Fund on accounts:—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	32,794	.....	.....	.....	32,794
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	993	.....	.....	.....	993
Total ...	.....	.....	33,787	.....	.....	.....	33,787
Total ...	.....		11,66,939	.....	2,23,134	2,23,134	13,90,073
Civil Works—							
In charge of P. W. officers—							
Civil Buildings	6,28,636	82,880	7,11,516	1,46,053	5,182	1,51,235	8,62,751
Communications	1,35,676	5,75,713	7,11,389	76,151	3,08,343	3,84,494	10,95,883
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,20,748	1,33,252	3,54,000	.....	.....	.....	3,54,000
Establishment	.....	.....	4,40,821	.....	.....	1,00,792	5,41,613
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	20,027	.....	.....	2,408	22,435
Suspense	.....	.....	—37,159	.....	.....	.....	—37,159
Total ...	.....	.....	22,00,594	.....	.....	6,38,929	28,39,523
In charge of Civil officers—							
Civil Buildings	1,335	18,294	19,629	.....	.....	.....	19,629
Total ...	.....	.....	22,20,223*	.....	.....	6,38,929	28,59,152
Army—Military Works—							
Works	34,751	11,888	46,639	.....	.....	.....	46,639
Establishment	.....	.....	7,629	.....	.....	.....	7,629
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	64
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	54,332	.....	.....	.....	54,332

* Excluding expenditure of Rs. 37,236 on Hill stations and Travellers' Bungalows incurred by other than P. W. D.

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1917-18.

Fund, Major, Finance and service heads	State Funds			Local Funds			Total original works and repairs
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Krishnarajasagar works.							
Works	13,27,491	.....	13,27,491	.....	.....	.....	13,27,491
Establishment ...	2,53,639	.....	2,53,639	.....	.....	.....	2,53,639
Tools and Plant ...	4,132	.....	4,132	.....	.....	.....	4,132
Suspense	—9,735	.....	—9,735	.....	.....	.....	—9,735
Total ...	15,75,527	.....	15,75,527	.....	.....	.....	15,75,527
Other works—Kolar Gold Fields Water-works Capital account—							
Works ...	57,064	.....	57,064	.....	.....	.....	57,064
Establishment	14,320	.....	14,320	.....	.....	.....	14,320
Tools and Plant	635	.....	635	.....	.....	.....	635
Total ...	72,019	.. ...	72,019	.....	.....	.....	72,019
Krishnarajasagara works—working expenses—							
Works	60,333	.....	60,333	.....	.....	.....	60,333
Establishment ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	60,333	.....	60,333	.....	.....	.....	60,333
Kolar Gold Fields Water-works—working expenses.							
Works	1,18,908	.....	1,18,908	.....	.....	.....	1,18,908
Establishment ...	31,936	.....	31,936	.....	.....	.....	31,936
Tools and Plant ...	1,316	.....	1,316	.....	.....	.....	1,316
Total, ...	1,52,160	.....	1,52,160	.....	.....	.....	1,52,160
Total State Funds and Local Funds Contribution works—		.....	53,01,533	.....	.....	8,62,063	61,63,596
Irrigation works—							
Works	1,693	43,807	45,500	.....	.....	.....	45,500
Establishment ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,693	43,807	45,500	.....	.....	.....	45,500
Civil Works—							
Civil Buildings ...	6,660	2,983	9,643	.....	.....	.....	9,643
Communications ...	418	179	597	.....	.....	.....	597
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	28,499	1,50,048	1,78,547	.....	.....	.....	1,78,547
Establishment ...	.....	.....	4,113	.....	.....	.....	4,113
Tools and plant ...	.....	.....	122	.....	.....	.....	122
Total ...	.....	.....	1,93,022	... ..	.....	.....	1,93,022
Grand Total ...	.....	.....	2,38,522	.....	.....	.....	2,38,522
Total, P. W. Department ...	.....	.....	55,40,055 †	.....	.....	8,62,063	64,02,118
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
Cauvery Power scheme—							
Bangalore Electric Tramways.	—98,077	.....	—98,077	.....	.....	.....	—98,077*
Capital Expenditure.	5,82,660	.....	5,82,660	.....	.....	.....	5,82,660
Revenue Expenditure.	.....	8,75,602	8,75,602	.....	.....	.. .	8,75,602
Depreciation Fund	.....	92,551	92,551	... ..	.....	.....	92,551
Total ...	4,84,583	9,68,153	14,52,736	.....	.....	.....	14,52,736
Contribution Works ...	2,49,688	.....	2,49,688	.....	.....	.....	2,49,688
Total, Expenditure ...	7,34,271	9,68,153	17,02,424	.....	.....	.....	17,02,424
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments	.....	.....	72,42,479	.....	.....	8,62,063	81,04,542

† Includes the Reserve for capital expenditure of Rs. 5,00,000 adjusted under Irrigation.

* Minus figure is due to (1) Transfer of Tramway materials to the Electrical Department "Stock." (2) Rent recovered on Car-barn shed used by the Mechanical Engineering School. (3) And adjustment of the book value of Car-barn shed transferred to the Mysore University.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1917-18.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1917-18	184,108	257,700	7,176	47,770	155,588	288,848	341,448	3,436	12,481	4	111,067	36,018	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken in January 1916.
Kolar		200,362	190,632	15,099	60,426	132,086	601,961	292,175	2,472	11,732	1	97,915	31,995	
Tumkur		221,408	191,429	17,358	51,550	154,280	708,973	343,869	2,594	8,453	...	115,957	28,114	
Mysore		339,115	399,761	10,584	76,449	231,792	745,966	429,041	3,233	8,610	60	209,193	63,537	
Hassan		222,016	217,570	8,514	57,535	148,903	285,963	126,935	2,535	2,236	...	110,442	16,466	
Shimoga		196,008	135,244	24,051	67,852	184,875	33,017	62,247	1,273	890	...	87,297	34,888	
Kadur		136,797	106,478	10,414	39,557	99,830	68,043	48,559	979	1,981	2	60,095	14,380	
Chitaldrug		183,425	111,937	14,479	85,103	129,640	348,376	191,214	2,485	5,516	2	81,916	28,005	
Total ...		1,683,239	1,610,751	107,675	486,242	1,236,994	3,081,147	1,835,488	19,007	51,899	69	873,882	253,403	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1916-17 and 1917-18.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1916-17	731	26,92,922	110	74,095	257	2,13,144	3,063	28,24,536	4,161	58,04,697	
	1917-18	722	30,08,240	109	74,457	261	2,72,776	3,000	30,76,124	4,092	64,31,597	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1917-18.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1916-17	Collection during the current year 1917-18	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	82,05,714	66,18,185	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Assessment on Lands				99,36,329	97,65,838	...	...
2. Quit-rent of Minor Inam villages including Kayamgutta ...	15,29,675	1,09,46,803	1,24,76,478	5,60,153	5,30,760	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ...				5,37,898	6,04,770	...	...
4. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	1,69,431	1,69,431	1,51,736	1,69,431	...	...
Total ...	15,29,675	1,07,77,372	1,23,07,047	1,08,82,644	1,07,31,937	74,016	15,01,094
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	16,32,291	16,32,291	17,97,882	16,32,291	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	22,443	22,443	5,647	22,443	...	...
3. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	31,018	31,018	42,030	31,018	...	...
Total ...	...	16,23,716	16,23,716	17,61,499	16,23,716	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Sandalwood ...				28,91,410	28,08,315	...	...
2. Timber				15,77,646	15,74,187	...	...
3. Miscellaneous ..	14,90,208	40,48,303	55,38,511	28,817	60,730	...	...
4. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	399	399	1,347	399	...	...
Total ...	14,90,208	40,47,904	55,38,112	44,96,526	44,42,833	1,988	10,93,291
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Arrack ...	13,611	28,50,760	28,64,371	27,33,443	28,38,286	566	25,519
2. Toddy ...	99,645	30,59,477	31,59,122	28,60,771	30,57,060	14,358	87,704
3. Ganja and majum ...	2,881	2,54,163	2,57,044	2,31,439	2,54,465	191	2,388
4. Opium	1,108	72,074	73,182	71,550	71,972	125	1,085
5. Other receipts ...	9,376	1,01,669	1,11,045	86,817	94,245	255	16,545
6. Deduct—Refunds, etc.	...	89,777	89,777	62,103	89,777	...	...
Total ...	1,26,621	62,48,366	63,74,987	59,21,917	62,26,251	15,495	1,33,241
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. General Stamps ...	...	5,34,301	5,34,301	5,02,066	5,34,301	...	...
2. Court-fee Stamps ...	...	6,60,301	6,60,301	6,14,872	6,60,301	...	...
3. Stamped paper for copies	...	46,815	46,815	43,972	46,815	...	...
4. Plain paper for Court purposes ...	...	9,355	9,355	8,674	9,355	...	...
5. Duty on impressing unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents ...	...	14,673	14,673	11,416	14,673	...	...
6. nes and Penalties	...	17,861	17,861	16,166	17,861	...	...
7. duct—Refunds ...	...	48,247	48,247	46,474	48,247	...	...
Total ...	...	12,35,059	12,35,059	11,50,692	12,35,059	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1916-17	Collection during the current year 1917-18	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	...	3,833	3,833	3,140	3,833	.....	.....
2. Recoveries on account of Pauper suits ...	...	2,133	2,133	4,537	2,133	.....	.....
3. Fees, fines, etc. ...	..	42,421	42,421	45,368	42,421,	.....	.....
4. Miscellaneous ...	...	6,018	6,018	3,423	6,018	.....	.....
5. Deduct—Refunds ...	...	11,574	11,574	14,574	11,574	.....	.....
Total ...	...	42,831	42,831	41,894	42,831	.....	.....
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Miscellaneous (mohatarfa in rural tracts, etc.) ...	15,129*	20,000	35,129	3,02,826	35,129	.....	.....
2. Registration ..	...	2,37,790	2,37,790	2,27,124	2,37,790	.....	.....
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts. ...	...	15,798	15,798	22,708	15,798	.....	.....
4. Pensions and Allowances ...	...	18,715	18,715	17,369	18,715	.....	.....
5. Stationery and Printing ...	...	37,237	37,237	19,755	37,237	.....	.....
6. Miscellaneous ...	1,865	1,62,059	1,63,924	2,57,219	1,63,325	.....	599
7. Jails ...	...	9,718	9,718	8,765	9,718	.....	.....
8. Police ...	...	6,468	6,468	7,012	6,468	.....	.....
9. Medical ...	...	65,755	65,755	21,632	65,755	.....	.....
10. Sanitation and Vaccination ..	...	5,104	5,104	5,285	5,104	.....	.....
11. Education ...	...	2,41,059	2,41,059	1,91,653	2,41,059	.....	.....
12. Army ...	...	32,934	32,934	36,644	32,934	.....	.....
Total ...	16,994	8,52,637	8,69,631	11,17,992	8,69,032	.....	599
G. Miscellaneous extraordimary receipts—							
1. Surplus Revenue of Assigned Tracts ...	1,50,000	1,50,000	3,00,000	10,02,196	...	.....	3,00,000
2. Interest—							
i. Interest on Loans ...	...	91,317	91,317	91,705	91,317	.....	.....
ii. Interest on arrears of Revenue ...	...	44,827	44,827	50,020	44,827	.....	.....
iii. Interest on Investments ...	...	12,03,608	12,03,608	6,69,801	12,03,608	.....	.....
iv. Interest on capital for Sandal Oil Factories and advances	...	25,565	25,565	...	25,565	.....	.....
3. Civil works ...	...	1,14,614	1,14,614	1,22,185	1,14,614	.....	.....
4. Agriculture ...	...	72,886	72,886	90,162	72,886	.....	.....
5. Industries and Commerce ...	...	9,665	9,665	6,608	9,665	.....	.....
Total ...	1,50,000	17,12,482	18,62,482	20,32,677	15,62,482	.....	3,00,000

* Excluding the sum of Rs. 95,908 made over to local bodies.

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1916-17	Collection during the current year 1917-18	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	14,27,894	14,27,894	11,22,983	14,27,894	...	...
2. Krishnarajasagara Works ...	...	2,47,844	2,47,844	3,61,142	2,47,844	...	...
3. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	15,68,467	15,68,467	12,32,082	15,68,467	.	...
4. Sandal Oil Factory ...	...	15,24,434	15,24,434	—2,69,761	15,24,434	...	...
5. K. G. F. Water Works	..	32,571	32,571	53,316	32,571	...	...
Total ...	...	48,01,210	48,01,210	24,99,762	48,01,210	..	...
Total Service Head Receipts	33,13,498	3,13,41,577	3,46,55,075	2,99,05,603	3,15,35,351	91,499	30,28,225
H. Debt Heads—(Net)—							
1. Investment account...	...	28,64,978	28,64,978	...	28,64,978	...	..
2. Debt ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Unfunded Debt :—							
(*a*) Insurance and Provident Funds	...	4,01,272	4,01,272	4,28,350	4,01,272	...	...
(*b*) Savings Bank Deposits ...	...	10,71,456	10,71,456	...	10,71,456	...	...
(*c*) Endowment and other account ...	...	1,07,594	1,07,594	1,13,089	1,07,594	...	...
4. Reserve Funds ...	...	33,30,671	33,30,671	34,54,016	33,30,671	...	...
5. Local and other funds	...	7,09,828	7,09,828	8,90,873	7,09,828	...	...
6. Deposits ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
7. Advances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Suspense accounts ...	...	1,79,435	1,79,435	16,535	1,79,435	...	...
9. Departmental balance	...	9,982	9,982	6,325	9,982	...	..
10. Loans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
11. Remittances ...	...	3,97,038	3,97,038	...	3,97,038	...	...
12. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	90,72,254	90,72,254	49,09,188	90,72,254	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	34,09,406	4,03,17,923	4,37,27,329	3,48,14,791	4,06,07,605	91,499	30,28,225
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	4,30,20,505	4,72,25,790	...	

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1916-17	Current year 1917-18	Previous year 1916-17	Current year 1917-18	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					Shown under "Receipts" in accordance with the new classification.
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue	20,47,000	21,19,000	20,11,406	20,41,262	
2. Forests	9,40,000	10,68,000	9,49,162	10,61,466	
3. Excise	3,50,000	3,62,000	3,43,135	3,55,864	
4. Stamps	63,000	76,000	69,376	77,342	
5. Registration	96,000	1,09,000	95,687	1,06,345	
Total ...	34,96,000	37,34,000	34,68,766	36,42,279	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	9,20,000	10,35,000	9,60,864	11,24,296	
3. Scientific and Miscellaneous Depts....	1,27,000	1,46,000	1,22,386	1,36,976	
4. Stationery and Printing Departments	3,52,000	4,89,000	3,60,180	4,54,609	
5. Miscellaneous	64,000	80,000	79,883	1,26,139	
6. Courts of Law	9,13,000	9,19,000	8,69,645	8,98,595	
7. Jails	1,18,000	1,14,000	1,09,535	1,02,769	
8. Police	11,38,000	11,54,000	9,96,587	10,27,337	
9. Army	16,37,000	17,32,000	15,52,099	15,10,075	
Total ...	72,69,000	76,69,000	70,51,179	73,80,796	
D. Public Instruction	27,95,000	33,33,000	26,04,050	28,78,615	
E. Medical charges	6,52,000	6,29,000	5,64,755	6,41,015	
F. Religious charges	3,54,000	3,64,000	3,49,788	3,60,198	
G Commercial Services—					
1. Railways and Tramways ...	22,15,000	30,00,000	22,40,680	16,32,397	
2. Krishnaraja sagar Works ...	21,00,000	22,00,000	19,98,902	15,75,527	
3. Cauvery Power Works	10,31,000	8,92,000	3,30,709	5,82,661	
4. Industrial Works	.....	20,00,000	3,12,945	2,19,576	
5. Other Works. Kolar Gold Fields Water-works	4,000	.....	15,214	72,019	
Total ...	53,50,000	80,92,000	48,98,450	40,82,180	
H. Public Works—					
i. Irrigation Works	9,22,000	13,87,000	10,51,352	11,66,939	
ii. Civil Works	16,09,000	20,70,000	23,69,177	22,57,460	
Total ..	25,31,000	34,57,000	34,20,529	34,24,399	
I. Stamp Department—					
J. Pensions	12,51,000	12,15,000	12,26,962	12,00,697	Shown under C. 1 Revenue collection charges.

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1916-17	Current year 1917-18	Previous year 1916-17	Current year 1917-18	
L. Miscellaneous—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Capitalisation Fund	.....	10,17,000	9,26,996	8,71,764	
2. Supervision of Mines	52,000	1,84,000	1,77,737	1,70,776	
3. Sinking Fund	1,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,667	
4. Interest on debt and other obligations	7,68,000	7,86,000	6,52,320	7,75,391	
5. Reserve for interest on capital expenditure	.....	9,00,000	9,00,000	9,00,000	
6. Sanitation and vaccination ...	1,21,000	1,11,000	1,14,991	1,26,719	
7. Economic Conference	2,10,000	2,68,000	2,11,484	2,36,476	
8. Agriculture	4,78,000	4,91,000	4,09,220	4,22,949	
9. Industries and Commerce ...	1,91,000	3,17,000	1,27,340	3,01,205	
10. Co-operative Societies	91,000	94,000	79,315	85,043	
11. Grants for Public Improvements ...	9,75,000	11,68,000	8,03,092	8,73,547	
12. Famine Relief	.....	.....	.....	.....	
13. Famine Insurance	2,00,000	5,00,000	4,99,981	5,00,000	
14. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	1,34,000	66,000	1,70,571	1,43,383	
15. Special Reserve for non-recurring expenditure	.....	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	
16. Extraordinary expenditure ...	.....	.....	15,49,341	.....	
17. Deduct expenditure met from balances at credit of Departments ...	.....	10,80,000	4,46,705	6,04,548	
Total ...	33,53,000	55,05,000	68,59,183	54,86,372	
Total of Service Heads ...	3,05,51,000	3,74,98,000	3,39,46,662	3,25,96,551	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Investment account	.....	.....	16,98,811	.....	
2. Debt	.....	.....	.....	.....	
3. Unfunded Debt:—					
Insurance and Provident Funds ...	.....	.....	....	.....	
Savings Bank deposits	.....	.....	2,60,346	.....	
Endowments for charitable and other purposes	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4. Reserve Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	
5. Local and other Funds	.....	.....	.....	.....	
6. Deposits	.....	.....	1,83,431	4,29,060	
7. Advances	.....	.....	9,586	28,87,132	
8. Suspense account	.....	.....	.....	.....	
9. Departmental balance	.....	.....	.....	.....	
10. Loans	.....	.....	51,455	1,88,860	
11. Remittances	.....	.....	2,26,470	.....	
12. Miscellaneous	.....	.....	25,559	28,428	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.....	24,55,658	35,33,480	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	3,05,51,000	3,74,98,000	3,64,02,320	3,61,30,031	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	66,18,185	1,10,95,759	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	4,30,20,505	4,72,25,790	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1917.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
*151 Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,648,137	12,775	6,683	2,651	2,445	768	.....	228	5,07,735	9,321·25	463·80	9,785·05	

* Exclusive of 7 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 6 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1917.

Name	Population	Births				Deaths				Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Past year	Present year	Increase	Decrease	Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	115,915	114,125	.....	1,790	94,890	111,463	16,573	.....	20·31	20	16·63	19·54	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1917-18.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18		Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18	Past year 1916-17	Present year 1917-18	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
2	...	Colleges, English, for men	589	...	521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	Do for women	4	8	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	193	211	140	146	23,295	3,056	...	...	53	26,404
1	1	Colleges, Teaching	6	9	5	5	15,346	..	...	...	10	15,356
8	6	Total ...	792	228	668	160	38,641	3,056	...	..	63	41,760
		Secondary Schools.										
14	16	High Schools, English, for boys	5,730	6,247	4,753	4,915	103,587	...	..	100,700	11,419	215,706
6	6	Do Vernacular, for boys	211	245	164	171	18,805	6,113	...	...	5	24,923
191	228	Middle Schools, English, for boys	27,014	37,512	19,976	26,535	145,901	14,552	4,616	122,337	15,705	303,111
89	93	Do Vernacular, for boys	10,366	10,675	6,350	7,193	66,040	...	14,067	3,838	5,097	89,042
2	3	High Schools, English, for girls	39	79	35	44	11,132	...	...	452	2,842	14,426
3	3	Do Vernacular, for girls	29	28	27	25	11,792	...	...	...	2	11,794
10	14	Middle Schools, English, for girls	1,593	2,590	1,140	2,075	34,020	...	...	4,820	8,785	47,625
96	101	Do Vernacular for girls	11,358	11,017	6,510	6,692	90,881	...	360	20	20,533	111,794
411	464	Total ...	56,340	68,393	38,955	47,650	482,158	20,665	19,043	232,167	64,388	818,421
		Primary Schools.										
6,337	8,207	Primary Schools, for boys	214,685	233,624	136,990	166,756	354,260	400,350	12,951	1,683	11,248	780,492
490	554	Do for girls	21,771	23,977	12,793	15,832	60,303	64,571	6,030	229	14,586	145,719
6,827	8,761	Total ...	236,456	257,601	149,783	182,588	414,563	464,921	18,981	1,912	25,834	926,211
		School Education (Special).										
7	7	Training Schools for Masters	431	440	431	401	46,956	37,217	...	1	25	84,199
2	3	Do do Mistresses	32	39	29	38	9,118	409	...	...	1,266	10,793
1	...	Kindergarten Schools (including Manual Instruction) ...	14	...	4	...	6,603	...	...	...	..	6,603
24	22	Industrial Schools for men	1,526	1,417	962	942	60,979	...	...	95	54,796	115,870
3	4	Do do for women	183	210	168	187	2,964	...	...	...	4,069	7,033
4	4	Commercial Schools	400	469	323	342	13,125	...	...	4,015	61	17,201
...	2	Medical and Forest Schools	...	46	...	34	5,441	...	...	152	...	5,593*
53	64	Sanskrit Schools	2,357	2,566	1,761	2,019	14,624	...	180	...	1,624	16,428
2	2	Schools for the Deaf, Mutes and the Blind	65	42	30	29	3,017	400	...	...	1,033	4,450
1	1	Engineering School (Civil)	72	101	58	135	11,023	...	...	1,453	...	12,476
1	1	Do do (Mechanical)	133	170	120	79	19,928	...	...	1,817	100	21,845
...	...	Telegraph Training class	...	...	...	...	860	...	...	...	...	860
2	2	Agricultural Schools	40	54	34	44	14,696	...	...	...	346	15,042
90	290	Practical Instruction classes	3,107	7,096	1,908	5,345	19,849	...	...	...	237	20,086
190	402	Total ...	8,360	12,650	5,828	9,595	229,183	38,026	180	7,533	63,557	338,479
7,436	9,633	Total of all Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	301,948	338,872	195,234	239,993	1164,545	526,668	38,204	241,612	153,842	2124,871
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
2	...	Advanced	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,762	1,107	Elementary	23,729	14,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,764	1,107	Total, Private Institutions ...	23,770	14,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Indirect Expenditure ...	..	...	...	...	7,69,986	59,757	..	93,793	94,939	10,18,475
9,200	10,740	Grand Total of all Institutions and Total expenditure on Public Instruction.	325,718	353,861	195,234	239,993	1934,531	586,425	38,204	335,405	248,781	31,43,346

* Forest School accounts not received.

W D A 549—GPB—650—12-12-18.